

THE DEAF *American*

Diagnosis And Research . . .

USHER'S SYNDROME—RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

**March
1974**

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The Editor's Page

Again—Too Many Organizations

From time to time, we have questioned the formation of new organizations concerned with deafness and the deaf on grounds of duplication of efforts and terrific overhead costs, not to speak of the dilution of both leadership and "followership." Reference is to activities on all levels—local, state and national.

It is unlikely that any problem of the deaf has not come in for some attention somewhere, somehow and by some group. And most problems are being attacked by more than one group at a given time.

Some problems are best attacked—and hopefully solved—by a single organization. Others are more vulnerable to the efforts of councils or federations. Again, a lot depends upon the level—local, state or national.

Freedom to organize is an inalienable right in this great nation of ours. The deaf tend to be like other Americans, "joiners." The deaf (and their friends), however, are a minority group; they can weaken their efforts by having too many organizations. Organization expenses have always been high and will continue to increase. If talent remains unused, it can be incorporated into existing organizations.

Effects of Energy Crisis

Due to a mild winter, generally speaking, and indications that the oil embargo by the Middle East will be lifted, we may see a slight easing of the energy crisis this spring and summer. The impact on activities of the deaf has become apparent in many areas: Weekend travel has been reduced and some events have been postponed or cancelled.

The deaf have long been prone to drive fairly long distances to attend weekend events—scheduled meetings, sports events, banquets, conventions and the like. After the current basketball and bowling tournaments, it should be possible to assess the effect of the gasoline shortage (and higher prices).

This summer few state association conventions are scheduled due to the trend toward having them in odd-

numbered years so as not to conflict with National Association of the Deaf conventions in even-numbered years. What the situation will be in 1975 is anybody's guess.

Would our readers care to report on their observations of attendance at activities during the late fall, winter and spring of 1973-1974?

Competition for Space

We are often admonished because certain items, especially "press releases" and pictures, do not get into print in THE DEAF AMERICAN. We got some strong letters because long (and usually technical) articles are not used.

It is flattering that so much material does come to the Editorial Office. It is gratifying that senders care enough to give us a prod. It is dismaying that we cannot answer each and every inquiry and "explain."

In a nutshell, space is limited. We have only so many pages each issue. Another problem lies in the fact some material would appeal only to a narrow section of our readership. Still another difficulty is the approach of the material—it is not written specifically for the DA.

Every publication, be it a local newspaper or a national magazine, has the identical problems involving editorial judgment and space limitations. Competition for space has always been keen—and is now more so. We just wish we could afford a full-time editorial staff and 100 pages or so each issue.

Publication Delays

Yes, we are all too aware how late THE DEAF AMERICAN has been coming out since last summer. Mechanical problems at the printers last fall coupled with the holiday season were formidable. The January and February issues set new records for delayed mailings.

We are in the process of negotiations with our printers to get back on schedule and have every reason to expect we will.

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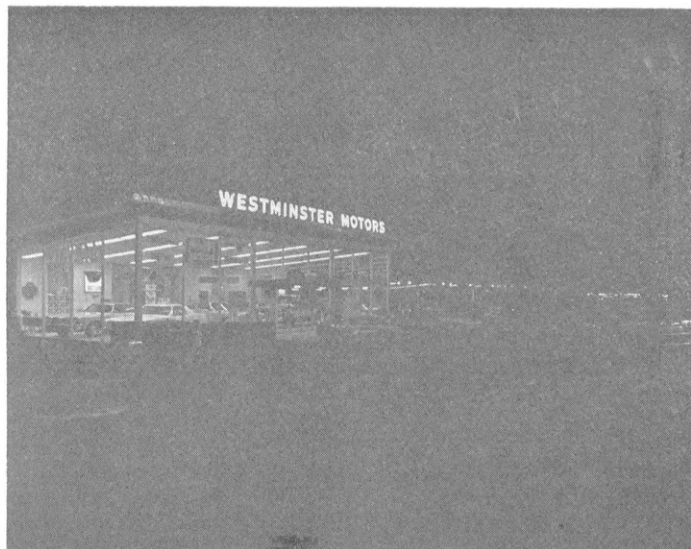
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Usher's Syndrome: A Disease That Causes Some Deaf People To Lose Their Sight

By KATHERINE F. SCHWARTZ, B. A., and McCAY VERNON, Ph.D.*

Western Maryland College



Left: A night scene as it is seen by a person with normal vision. Right: The same night scene as it would be seen by a person with very early stages of Usher's syndrome. As the disease progresses further into the early, middle and late stages, the person with Usher's syndrome can see little or nothing at night. (A and B)

For over 100 years doctors have known of a disease called Usher's syndrome. Those with the disease are born deaf and then gradually lose their sight due to an eye condition known as Retinitis Pigmentosa. The deaf person with Usher's syndrome usually has normal vision during childhood. However, in the late teenage years or early twenties he begins to have problems with night blindness and a "tunneling" or narrowing of vision. Usually, the disease is diagnosed at about this time.

Usher's syndrome occurs in 3 to 6 percent of all people who are genetically deaf, that is, deaf due to heredity. In the United States an estimated 3 per 100,000 persons have the condition, which means that one person in a hundred carries the gene for the disease. However, in some areas where there is much intermarriage between relatives, such as in certain parts of Louisiana, there is an even greater number of persons with the disease (Kloepfer, Lagnaite, and McLaurin, 1966). And in a recent study in New York City two-thirds of the deaf-blind persons studied had Usher's (Vernon, 1969). Thus, Usher's syndrome is the leading cause of deaf-blindness. For clarification it should be stated that all persons with Usher's syndrome will develop loss of sight due to the Retinitis Pigmentosa. Also, some people with normal hearing lose their sight due to Retinitis Pigmentosa, but then the disease is simply called Retinitis Pigmentosa and not Usher's syndrome.

The purpose of this paper is to present to deaf people information about Usher's syndrome and to provide some suggestions of possible value to those who have it or who have friends who do. It is hoped that this information will support the efforts now underway of some members of the National Association of the Deaf to establish a section in the NAD for deaf-blind people. All of us in the deaf community have friends with Usher's syndrome, but often we do not know of their problem, and in some cases, they do not know they have the disease. These people need the active support of the NAD if they are to get appropriate services and support. They also need to know the risk of having children who will grow up to be deaf and blind.

What is Retinitis Pigmentosa?

Since most of those reading this article are familiar with deafness but not blindness, the visual aspect of the disease of

Usher's syndrome, Retinitis Pigmentosa, will be described. It is an inherited eye condition affecting nearly 100,000 persons in the United States. As mentioned earlier, some of these persons have only Retinitis Pigmentosa and are not deaf.

Retinitis Pigmentosa involves changes in the retina, the innermost layer of the eye. This is the layer which normally receives light and sends the visual message picture to the brain through the nervous system. When a person has Retinitis Pigmentosa, the retina is damaged. Black spots form on the outer edges of the retina, causing night blindness, narrowing of vision and eventual loss of sight.

Symptoms of Retinitis Pigmentosa

The pictures with this article explain in part how Retinitis Pigmentosa affects the deaf person with Usher's syndrome. At first, the person has normal vision (Picture A). Then "night blindness" or difficulty seeing at night, begins (Picture B). There may also be a problem with the part of the ear that controls balance, that causes the person to stumble when walking.

Gradually, there is a narrowing of vision, so that the person's sight is often referred to as "gun barrel vision" or "tunnel vision" (Pictures C and D). Eventually, many persons with Usher's syndrome become totally blind and all have a very serious loss of sight by middle or old age.

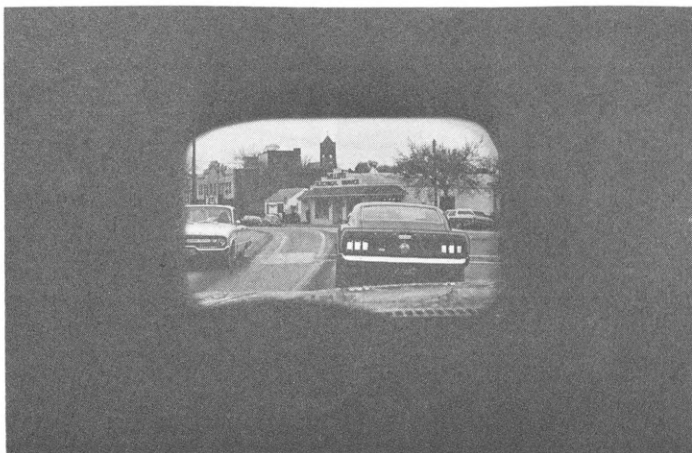
Diagnosis of Retinitis Pigmentosa In Usher's Syndrome

In its advanced stages, the Retinitis Pigmentosa in Usher's syndrome can be diagnosed through ophthalmoscopic exam-

Our Cover Picture

Visual field testing is a way to find out if a person has "tunnel" vision. One eye is covered. The other eye focuses straight ahead on white dots on the black screen. The doctor then moves a pointer around the periphery and the patient reports when he can see the pointer and when he cannot. In this way the doctor can measure how wide the range of vision of the patient is. People with Usher's syndrome have very narrow ranges of vision. The existence of this narrow visual range or "tunnel" vision is one way Usher's syndrome is diagnosed. In the picture on the cover the ophthalmologist, Dr. David Mohr, tests the visual field of Tim Karman.

*The pictures included with the article were taken by Dr. Robert Boner of the Mathematics Department of Western Maryland College.



These pictures are based on a deaf man seen by co-author, Dr. Vernon, for psychological evaluation. The picture at the left shows what a normal eye sees from the wheel of a car when driving. Right: This picture shows approximately what a person with Usher's syndrome in fairly advanced stages (17 degrees of visual field left) sees when driving. The man whose vision this picture replicates was still driving a car at the time of his diagnosis of Usher's syndrome because he did not realize that he was losing his side vision. He could not understand why he was having so many accidents. The "tunneling" or narrowing of the visual field occurs fairly early in Usher's syndrome and is usually noticed by the teen-age years of the third decade of life. (C and D)

ination. (See Picture E.) This examination is done routinely upon a visit to the eye doctor. It consists of using the ophthalmoscope, a lighted instrument with mirror which enables the doctor to look inside the eye, particularly at the retina. Another test for Retinitis Pigmentosa is the visual field examination. (See Picture F.)

However, with new medical techniques it is possible to diagnose Retinitis Pigmentosa as much as 10 to 15 years prior to detection by ophthalmoscopic or visual field testing. These new methods include electro-retinography, electrooculography and the dark adaption test. These new techniques are important because early diagnosis is essential for genetic counseling, job planning and education. Also, it is possible that treatment could prevent further damage to the eyes in the event a cure is discovered.

Treatment of Usher's Syndrome

Unfortunately, there is as yet no cure for Usher's syndrome. In past years there has been experimentation with Vitamin A. However, current research indicates that it does not cure the disease. In fact, excessive amounts of Vitamin A may even worsen the condition.

Other studies have shown that too much exposure to light may also aggravate the disease. Therefore, those who have Usher's syndrome are urged to use high quality sunglasses when in direct sunlight.

Hope for the Future: The National Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation

Although little is known about Usher's syndrome, there is some hope for those who have it. This is especially true for children whose vision is still normal or has not as yet been greatly affected. This hope lies at present with scientific and medical research and with the National Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation, a foundation begun a little over two years ago by the father of two children who suffer from Retinitis Pigmentosa. This father, when told that there was nothing that could be done for his children, refused to give up. In this paper, he will be called Mr. X be-

cause he wishes to remain anonymous. The story of his search for a cure is as follows:

Mr. X and His Family

During a vacation trip in 1970, one of his daughters had problems seeing in a dark cave. Yet not until she "nearly fell down a manhole" in broad daylight did the doctor diagnose her Retinitis Pigmentosa. At this time all the children in the family were examined, and Retinitis Pigmentosa was found in another daughter. The doctor then told the parents, "Go home and teach your children braille." However, Mr. X refused to accept this advice and began a long search for a cure. He was discouraged to find only a few scattered attempts were being made anywhere in the world to treat or to study the disease. This seemed especially appalling to Mr. X who discovered that the disease had been known to exist for over a hundred years.

Finally, Mr. X met Dr. Eliot Berson who had recently opened a clinic for those with Retinitis Pigmentosa at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. At that time a new 15-story hospital and research center was being planned. Dr. Berson and Mr. X were able to convince officials to allot 2500 square feet of space for research on Retinitis Pigmentosa in the new building. However, the family had to raise \$300,000 in a period of three months to reserve the space. Miraculously, the initial funding of \$300,000 was raised although this is only a small part of the total cost of the construction and operation of a laboratory. Thus, the family established the National Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation to continue this fund-raising. Thanks to the Foundation, the Laboratory for the Study of Retinal Degenerations at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary will open in the spring of 1974.

Today the Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation informs the public about the disease and informs people with Retinitis Pigmentosa of the existence of any new discoveries that will help them. However, the prime goal continues to be the raising of money for the operation of the laboratory which is the only one in the world for

research involving all related scientific and medical fields in the study of Retinitis Pigmentosa.

Achievements of the Foundation

In two years the Foundation has organized 18 chapters throughout the country and another 13 are proposed. A National Science Advisory Board has been created to determine the best use of the funds. Also, a "night scope" has been developed to aid those suffering from night blindness, though this is still experimental. In addition, the public has now been made more aware of the existence of Retinitis Pigmentosa and of Usher's syndrome.

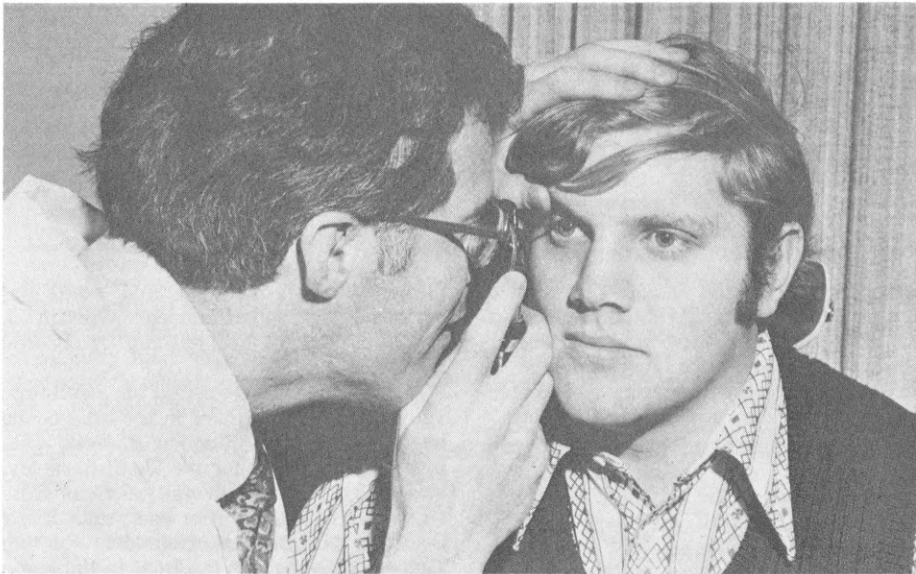
These achievements and most importantly, the existence of the laboratory and the continued fund-raising have been possible through the efforts of Mr. X, his wife and the Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation. Now, after almost 100 years during which almost nothing was done, there is hope that a cure will be found through research. This hope extends to those deaf people who have Usher's syndrome and to their families; for if a way to treat the visual difficulties is found, the deaf individual may continue to rely on his sight as his prime means of communication and contact with the world.

The Role of the Deaf Community

We of the deaf community must do our part. This means informing other deaf people about Usher's syndrome and cooperating with the National Association of the Deaf in establishing a section for the deaf-blind. Schools must be informed about the disease and should be encouraged to do a thorough job of diagnosing it and giving genetic counseling. If we are acquainted with a deaf person with a known case of Usher's syndrome, we should tell him about the Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation.

Problems and Needs of Those With Retinitis Pigmentosa

First of all, those with either Retinitis Pigmentosa alone or with Usher's syndrome seek information about it. Unfortunately, many doctors and professionals are unaware of the Foundation and research on the disease. Some patients have found



Dr. Mohr has in his hand an ophthalmoscope which is a flashlight with a magnifying glass on it. He uses this instrument to look at the inside of the patient's eye (Tim Karman), the retina. By looking at the retina with an ophthalmoscope, an ophthalmologist (eye doctor) can diagnose Usher's syndrome; however, the diagnosis cannot be made this way unless the disease is advanced. Visual field testing will usually diagnose Usher's syndrome quicker. If both of these tests are used along with dark adaption testing diagnosis can be made very early.

their doctors too busy to give them a good explanation of Usher's syndrome. One hearing person with Retinitis Pigmentosa revealed that she did not understand the doctor's explanation "Because when the doctor told me about it, I was so upset I really did not hear a thing he said." Of course, such a reaction is understandable in a situation in which such traumatic news is given. Thus, there is a need for information, follow-up consultation and support for persons who have Usher's syndrome.

Second, most patients want treatments, and have sought in vain for a cure, accepting such remedies as "massive doses of Vitamin A," "six Brewer's Yeast Tablets daily" and/or "carrot juice." Others have followed suggestions such as "all meat protein diets," acupuncture or the use of specific diet books. Unfortunately, there is no evidence that any of these treatments work.

Misinformation is also a problem. For example, one person was advised years ago that she would lose her vision completely by the age of 14. However, at age 36, she has retained enough sight to read newspaper print. Still others have difficulty with uninformed friends and acquaintances. Wrote one woman, "Most people, even close friends, are unaware of the nature of my problem and usually blame it to clumsiness or poor coordination."

Some people are frightened. One man noted difficulty and fear in driving and had problems finding a job. One concerned and sensitive husband wrote of his wife, "If she could just talk to another person with the disease maybe this would help her find the strength to accept the challenge of her situation."

Thus, people with this disease have many needs. These needs must be met more effectively. The National Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation has offered the

first ray of hope for a treatment or cure.

National Registry

A National Registry is being set up at the Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation for the purpose of collecting statistical information so that those who have the disease, including those with Usher's syndrome, may be readily informed of any scientific breakthrough or discovery of a treatment or cure. This information will also aid scientists in further understanding the heredity nature of the disease. Thus, those individuals or families with either Retinitis Pigmentosa alone or those with Usher's syndrome are urged to contact the National Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation, 8331 Mindale Circle, Baltimore, Maryland 21207, giving their name, address, age and time of diagnosis (if known). In addition, if possible tell them all that is known about the hearing and visual problems. Names of family members with the disease should also be given. Since at this time, information on those who have Usher's syndrome is limited, providing such names to the Foundation will be an extremely valuable contribution. Should you have further questions please feel free to contact the Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation at the above address or Dr. McCay Vernon, Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland 21157.

Persons who feel they may have the disease should see an eye doctor (ophthalmologist) and bring this article with them, if possible, because many doctors do not know about Usher's syndrome. However, do not see an optician or optometrist about this problem because Usher's syndrome is a medical condition, and optometrists are not physicians.

References

- Kloepfer, H. W., Laguaite, J. K. and McLaurin, J. W. The Hereditary Syndrome of Deafness and Retinitis Pigmentosa. *Laryngoscope*, 76, 1966, 3-15.
Vernon, M. Usher's syndrome—Deafness and Progressive Blindness: Clinical Cases, Prevention, Theory and Literature Survey. *Journal of Chronic Diseases*, 22, 1969, 133-151.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

As to Bill S. 2711, allowing an additional exemption for a taxpayer or his spouse who is deaf or deaf-blind, it defines deafness as an average loss "in the speech frequencies (500 to 2000 Hertz) in the better ear is 86 decibels, I. S. O., or worse." Apparently, the definition must have been changed since your editorial in the January issue, which stated that it was 84 decibels. However, your statement as to proof of deafness is still valid.

For example, I suffer a loss of 85 decibels; yet I cannot use my hearing for functional purposes and so am "totally" deaf for all practical uses. Whereas, a friend of mine who has 92 decibel loss can carry a full conversation on the telephone. Still he would qualify for the tax exemption, but I wouldn't.

As to the tax savings you mention, I think it would be clearer to state an example of a tax situation. For instance, two deaf people with two children, with an adjusted gross income of \$10,000, would save \$285.00.

Adjusted gross income	-----	\$10,000
Standard deduction 15% of \$10,000	-----	1,500
Exemptions 4x\$750	-----	3,000
Taxable Income	-----	\$5,500
Income Tax on 1st \$4,000	-----	\$620.00
(Bracket) 19% of 1,500	-----	285.00
		\$905.00
With Senator Inouye's bill, two extra exemptions for two deaf people would be allowed.		
Adjusted gross income	-----	\$10,000
Standard deduction	-----	1,500
Exemptions 6x\$750	-----	4,500
Taxable Income	-----	\$4,000
Income Tax on 1st \$4,000 (17% Bracket)	-----	\$620.00

Arthur B. Simon

San Francisco, Calif.

* * *

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my congratulations to Mr. Felix Kowalewski for his fine article he had done on Robert Freiman and his "famous" art painting which appeared in THE DEAF AMERICAN recently. It was indeed the most inspiring and well-written story I enjoyed reading.

Being an artist myself, I too have continue to master and study the art technique of various medias. This is one talent one can bring beauty into life within himself and to the world.

Talent is not "born." It is created through hands, eyes and mind. It is a gained wisdom with beauty through keen perspective of what is going around one. Selection of colors, techniques and other movements are gained through awareness of one's emotional need and feeling. A wonderful experience; and to be able to share it to others too, to see and enjoy.

I considered Mr. Frieman and Mr. Kowalewski truly remarkable and talented persons.

Marie M. Butkus

Morganton, N.C.

The Growth Of Teacher Education At The University Of Tennessee

By LEE C. MURPHY, Ed. D.

Teacher education programs for candidates who aspire to work with deaf children are in a long-desired process of revitalization. The movement from school-centered educational programs to university or college-centered ones necessitates a redefinition of teacher education.

The Council on Education of the Deaf is in the process of a final formalization of its certification recommendations for teacher education. The most significant aspect of their thrust is in the "area of specialization" for graduates of programs and the establishment of the need to return to school during their first years of actual teaching performance in order to increase their skills and competencies. Without an additional 20 semester hours (nine in the area of deafness; 11 in the area of specialization) a candidate cannot gain professional certification.

Previously, certification was granted kindergarten through high school. Now a candidate will be certified as an elementary teacher; an early childhood specialist; a secondary English, science, social studies or mathematics teacher; as a media specialist and so on.

This new focus in our area of deafness will strengthen the academic preparation of teachers. One excellent outgrowth of such a program will be the individual teacher's ability to contribute intelligently to curriculum studies. A long recognized deficiency in schools for the deaf is the lack of sequential curriculum development in all subject matter areas, including programs for our nonverbal students.

If we do not have this constant rethinking of existing programs, stagnation and sterility sets in. Developments over the past few years have been well-planned. Our schools have excellent teachers who voluntarily returned to universities and colleges. The University of Tennessee has introduced many outstanding candidates to the profession. With the new emphasis placed upon special education by the passing of mandated education laws, many more teachers will be needed. There are still too many deaf children in Tennessee not receiving adequate services. A newly established West Tennessee Resource Center for the Deaf needs teachers. The City of Memphis is planning its own regional school for their 700 acoustically handicapped children. Hopefully, we will be able to build upon the strong foundation inaugurated here in 1938.

The first special education curriculum here with a comprehensive sequence of courses was the graduate program for the preparation of teachers of the deaf. It was a cooperative venture with the Ten-

nessee School for the Deaf. The curriculum received University authorization during 1937-1938. The program met University standards and the requirements for certification by the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf.

In the fall quarter of 1938, the program was initiated with a series of "after school" classes. Helmer Myklebust was one of the TSD staff members assisting in the teaching program that year. Interestingly, the teachers in this program were not paid until the 1947-1948 year of operation. The first regular full-time student received his degree in 1940, after a year of study and internship.

Some of the studies carried out at the University of Tennessee over the years include:

1939—Teaching Arithmetic to Deaf Students, Wayne Jeans

1943—An Integrated Program for Speech, Language, Speech Reading and Reading, Minnie Merle Carmichael

1945—A Course of Study for Preparatory Grades, Marline H. Parish Brennan

1952—The Omission of Necessary Words in the Written Language of Deaf Children, Jess Smith

1955—Acoustically Handicapped in Journalism, Gladys Wood.

1957—The Multiple Handicapped Deaf, Doris Hudson

1960—A Study of Personality Aspects and Social Relationships of Children in Department Classes at TSD, Roy Holcomb

1961—Legal Status of the Deaf in the United States, Nan Sauer

1965—Deaf Children's Learning of English Morphology, Lucy Kinnerly

1965—An Investigation of the Productivity of Written Language of Third Grade Deaf Children in a Residential School, Elaine Williamson

1968—A Proposed Recreation Program for TSD, Norman Hughes

1969—Written Language Skills of Deaf and Normal Hearing Children Who Have Similar Reading, Wilda Dunagan.

1969—An Investigation into the Relation Between Speech Reading Ability and the Self Concept of Deaf Children, A Doctoral Dissertation by Glenn Lloyd

1971—The Introduction of Reading to Preschool Hearing Impaired Children, A Doctoral Dissertation by Robert Gonzales

In 1955, Tennessee state certification could be obtained by teachers of exceptional children in six major areas. The shaping of the cooperative program between the University of Tennessee and the Tennessee School for the Deaf was accom-

plished through meetings and workshops arranged by Superintendent William J. McClure, Edward Scouten and Dr. Powrie Doctor in 1956.

A search was inaugurated for a full-time University staff member in the area of the deaf. In 1957, Dr. Stephen B. Getz, California State School for the Deaf, Berkeley, was added to the University Special Education staff. He left after one year. Lloyd Graunke became superintendent of the Tennessee School for the Deaf in the same year, 1957.

Dr. Freeman McConnell accepted the position of director of deaf education at U-T from 1960-1963. He then returned to the Bill Wilkerson Hearing and Speech Center in Nashville.

Dean Edward C. Merrill conjointly became Dean of the College of Education and head of the Department of Special Education until Roger Frey joined the staff in 1963. The latter is the present head of the Special Education Department.

In 1962-1963, Virginia Heidinger was the director of the deaf education program. The Orientation to Deafness Program for Rehabilitation Counselors was also established at that time with Norman Tully as the director.

Bob Gonzales and Glenn Lloyd took charge of the programs for deafness in 1966. Bill Woodrick joined the department in 1967 to direct the Orientation to Deafness Program for rehabilitation workers. Chuck Hargis joined the staff in 1971 when Bob Gonzales left.

The present Department of Special Education has the following faculty members: Professor: R. Frey, Ed.D.; E. Doll, Ph.D.; W. Holbert, Ph.D.

Associate Professors: C. Hargis, Ed.D.; W. Jackson, Ed.D.; J. Miller, Ed.D.

Assistant Professors: E. Gickling, Ph.D.; W. Johnson, Ed.D.; C. Maisel, M.Ed.; L. Murphy, Ed.D.; W. Woodrick, Ed. S.

Lecturers: H. Byrd, M.S.; S. Mulkey, M.S.

Course sequences may be planned in the areas of: 1) Crippling and Special Health Conditions, 2) Acoustically Handicapped, 3) Mental Retardation, 4) Gifted, 5) Speech Correction, 6) Socially or Emotionally Maladjusted and 7) Rehabilitation Counselor Program.

The present program for educating prospective teachers of the deaf is under the direction of Chuck Hargis. Bill Woodrick and Lee Murphy are also directly concerned with teaching courses in the deaf education sequence.

Undergraduate students are required to complete 191 quarter hours of course

work. Master's students need 60 quarter hours. The major sequence includes the following:

Speech Development of the Hearing Impaired
Speech Practicum
Language Development (2 courses)
Fingerspelling
Sign Language
Advanced Sign Language (Interpreting)
Introduction to Deafness
Curriculum Development in the Elementary and Secondary School
Teaching Reading to the Deaf
Teacher Aide and Observation Work (2 quarters)
Micro-Teaching (Prestudent Teaching)
Student Teaching

In the area of CED certification, we encourage students to take 18 hours of elementary methods courses and a quarter of student teaching in regular education so they are dually certified in regular elementary or secondary education and deaf education.

This school year, 1973-74, we will have 61 graduates of the program; fifteen of these students are on the master's level.

The students have practicum opportunities in Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Connecticut, Arkansas, Georgia and Tennessee.

The new CED certification requirements have established the area of specialization as a necessity so that the blanket K-12 certification is no longer given. Our students are required to take courses in fingerspelling and signing. This requirement is to facilitate the practicum assignments. The new superintendent, William E. Davis, supports the use of sign language in the education of the children at the Tennessee School for the Deaf. The use of sign language in the Primary Department is a recent innovation. The department has been using a Visible English approach for the last four years.

We do have deaf students in our teacher education program. Two of the instructors use total communication in the teaching of their courses and students also act as interpreters in the other classes.

Two additional areas for development in the teacher education program are: 1) boarding arrangements with deaf families in Knoxville and 2) sensitivity sessions to inculcate a deep awareness of the need for personal growth and maturity in our deaf children. We ask that our student teachers take an in-depth look at the philosophy of Dr. Thomas Harris as described in his book, *I'm O.K.—You're O.K.* If we can establish the importance of using real care and concern for others as a behavior modification device, then our teachers should be better able to cope with today's challenging educational classroom. In a countless number of these classrooms all over the country, deaf students are asking "Why?" in their own way. If we cannot show them the relevancy of what we are doing in our teaching, then there should be discipline difficulties.

There is still a great deal to be accomplished in the teacher education program at the University of Tennessee. The last 36 years have been good. I hope the next 36 will also be full of significant contributions to the education of deaf children.

The National Culturama By SALLYPAT DOW

THE UNSUNG HERO AWARD . . . In the past, ordinary deaf adults have been asked to participate in various types of activities or projects of the deaf community of New York City. For such good accomplishments they have been praised in the the public eye by their leaders, yet they were soon forgotten but their leaders have been remembered for such successes.

These forgotten deaf adults have been considered as the UNSUNG HEROES by the Metropolitan (NYC) Chapter of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association. In October 1972, the chapter set up the UNSUNG HERO AWARD Committee to explore the possibility of rewarding these deaf adults. The committee composed of Henry Buzzard, Kenneth Rothschild and Mrs. Clifford Rowley established the following guidelines for selecting the recipient of the first UNSUNG HERO AWARD.

1. He, or she, has been a resident of the metropolitan area for at least five years.
2. He, or she, is deaf. Under some circumstances this condition may be waived.
3. He, or she, has not been a student of any college or postsecondary institution of learning.
4. He, or she, acts on his or her own, rather than as a paid worker or an officer in the social, religious, cultural or educational organization of the deaf.
5. He, or she, serves beyond the call of duty for the betterment of the deaf community.

At the May 1973 meeting of the Metropolitan Chapter, the five nominees were introduced, with further discussion on their merits before the final selection of the winner. The winner's identity was kept top secret until the chapter's annual banquet on December 8, 1973.

At the banquet held at General Li's China Garden Restaurant in White Plains, the climax was the presentation of a silver bowl with engraving reading as follows:

THE METROPOLITAN CHAPTER
GALLAUDET COLLEGE ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION
presents
THE UNSUNG HERO AWARD
to
WANDA BURKE
1973

Mrs. Wanda Burke, in Margaret E. Jackson's words, is a woman with a big heart. She devoted most of her free time assisting the deaf population without being asked to do so. She unselfishly gave more than her share to the various fund-raising campaigns.



Wanda Burke

One example of this was her action in organizing a group of deaf volunteers for the Red Cross project during World War II. She even visited these volunteers and helped increase their share in the deaf adult's war efforts by bringing wool for knitting while she herself did her part by sewing.

Wanda, according to her minister, Rev. Jay L. Croft, contributed more than her share, more than is normally expected, at St. Ann's Church for the Deaf in New York City. She once donated 18 cakes instead of the expected one cake for one of the church's bake sales. She has been leader of St. Ann's Church's choir as well as serving as secretary of the Advisory Board and also of the Virginia B. Gallaudet Auxiliary. Wanda also volunteered to teach deaf adults the language of signs and even fed them a meal.

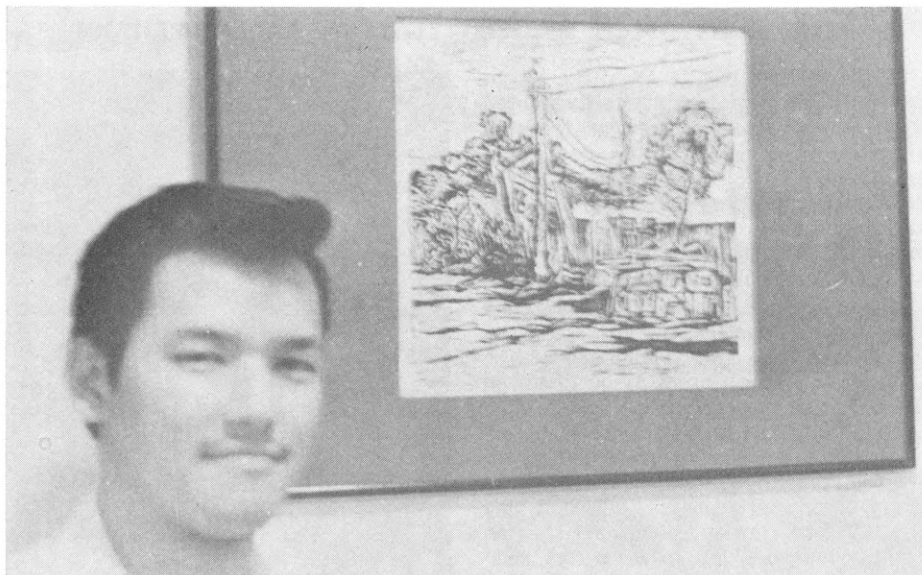
In summary, Wanda Burke was recognized as the best UNSUNG HERO of New York City. I might add that Wanda was extremely surprised when her name was announced, and for one of the few times in her life she was almost speechless!

The excitement which occurred about the UNSUNG HERO AWARD has assured the Metropolitan Chapter of keen competition for future winners of this award which shall henceforth be given annually.

We are in debt to Henry Buzzard and Miss Margaret E. Jackson for the above article. Henry is a librarian at the New York School for the Deaf in White Plains. Miss Jackson is connected with the Hispanic Society of America, as curator of photography, and she is a member of St. Ann's Church for the Deaf.

Please send your cultural news and pictures to your Culturama Editor: Miss SallyPat Dow, 3001 Henry Hudson Parkway 6A, Bronx, N.Y. 10463. TTY 212-796-8270.)

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Franklin Uy poses at the Manila Hilton Art Center with one of his works.

Franklin Uy And His One-Man Show

By Carl A. Argila
De La Salle College and University of
Santo Tomas, Manila

In a recent DEAF AMERICAN article ("Dateline: Philippines—Summer 1973") we told a number of young deaf artists who were showing hearing society that deafness does not present a barrier to talent. Since that writing something very exciting happened. One of the youngest of our deaf artists, Franklin Uy, was honored by a one-man show at the country's leading art center, the Manila Hilton Art Center.

The show opened on June 25 at 5 p.m. with guest of honor Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw in attendance for a two-week run. Though the Manila Hilton Art Center has many times before honored our deaf by presenting their works, this is the first time that we know of a deaf artist being given a one-man show.

Franklin's honors go back to 1963 when he was awarded second prize (painting division) in the Summer Children's Art Competition and Exhibition. He has received numerous awards since that time,



"Palay Picker" is one of Franklin's Uy's best-known works. This farm woman picks out the "palay" (unmilled rice) from the rice in preparation for dinner.

notably third prize in the 19th National Art Student Competition and Exhibition in 1969.

We're all very proud of Franklin and very proud of the accomplishments of our deaf. We congratulate Franklin.

Gregg M. Brooks Featured In One Man Photo Show

Liberty Savings, 10101 Riverside Drive, Toluca Lake, North Hollywood, Calif., is holding a one-man photography show in its foyer and conference room starting March 2 through April 2 (one month) featuring the work of artist/photographer Gregg M. Brooks.

Mr. Brooks, deaf since birth, has been employed by the Walt Disney Productions in Burbank as an assistant researcher for more than eight years. He is also the Los Angeles' first deaf newscaster, broadcasting news in sign language on Theta Cable, Channel 3's "Evening News Show," for the deaf viewers.

The showing consists of many black and white photographs taken of people in real-life situations. Several color photographs highlight the exhibition: two of them are of Hawaii's extinct volcano Diamond Head, each titled "Before the Storm"; and one depicts the Hungarian Parliament house in Budapest entitled "Old World Charms."

Reese Named Program Manager For California Services To Deaf

California State Director of Rehabilitation Alan C. Nelson recently appointed Ronald E. Reese, 34, as program manager for Services to the Deaf in the State Department of Rehabilitation. Reese's selection was made after a nationwide recruiting effort to obtain the best possible candidates.

Born in Bakersfield, Reese had been employed by the Department of Rehabilitation as a vocational counselor for the deaf for seven years and as the coordinator of deaf services in the department for the past year. He is responsible for planning, organizing and coordinating all the department's services to the deaf. In studying methods of improving services to the deaf and placing them in employment, he works closely with organizations of the deaf.

After graduating from East Bakersfield High School, Reese received a bachelor's degree in psychology from the University of Oregon. He earned a master's degree in rehabilitation counseling from California State University at San Francisco.



Left: "Farmer and His Carabao" is a classical Asian scene. The carabao, a type of water buffalo, is used to plow the rice fields. Right: "Spanish Villa." Spanish heritage is reflected in this work of Uy's which shows an old Spanish villa on the waterfront.



Jeff Lewis Interviews RICHARD PHILLIPS



Dr. Richard H. Phillips, Dean of Student Affairs, Gallaudet College.

Richard Martin Phillips, Dean of Student Affairs at Gallaudet College, received his B.A. from Gallaudet in 1940. Moving to Indiana, he served as a supervisor of boys and a teacher in the Indiana School for the Deaf for three years, was a machinist in Speedway, Indiana, for two years, and for seven years worked as a vocational rehabilitation specialist in Indianapolis.

He has been at Gallaudet since 1952, first as a teacher counselor and liaison with DC DVR, then as dean of students and dean of student affairs. As he notes in the interview, only five people currently associated with the College have been there longer than he.

Jeff Lewis, who interviewed Dr. Phillips, is a sophomore at Gallaudet majoring in psychology and social work. A graduate of the Horace Mann School, Jeff is the son of Samuel and Lucy Lewis of New York City. Jeff was a gold medal winner at Malmo, swimming for the USA team at the World Games for the Deaf.

In next month's DA Interview, Frank Bowe will have Carol Tipton, Martin Sternberg and Dr. Glenn Lloyd of NYU's Deafness Research & Training Center together for a discussion of sign language.



Jeff Lewis, a Gallaudet College sophomore, interviewed Dr. Richard Phillips as a part of Frank Bowe's development of young writers.

LEWIS: How was your time at Gallaudet in 1935 different from mine today?

PHILLIPS: There are probably too many differences to start any meaningful comparison, but at the same time these differences are not of the kind that many people would include in such a listing. They would start with size of student body and of the faculty, the greater variety of courses, the chance I had of knowing a smaller group of people well, the varied social and other activities and so on. In this respect there were advantages in some things for me and there are advantages for you in other things. I would, however, prefer to say that the similarities are probably the important factors that we would want to examine. Basically we both have the opportunity for an education that helps us better understand people and things. You have a much broader curriculum and choice of studies, but I got a good basic education that has served me well. You live on a campus which probably sees nearly 2,000 people here each school day, I was part of a community of possibly 350 people. We had the chance to know each other well, but you have a much larger choice of friends and associates. From this we will both have friends in all parts of the country. We both have our opportunities for sports participation, for working with campus organizations, to take responsibility for some activity, large or small. So we both experience more in common than we do in differences.

LEWIS: Why did you decide to enroll at Gallaudet College in 1935 instead of at a hearing college, since you were a hearing school product? What led you to make this decision?

PHILLIPS: In 1935, close to the end of a severe economic depression and a time when special services for handicapped scholars were unheard of, the idea of attending a college did not really constitute a part of my plans. Actually, three years of high school work had been in the area of technical studies, and this was to have been the basis for a career in the building trades. It was towards the end of my junior year that a close family friend, Miss Amy Fowler, Gallaudet Class of 1917, started to urge me into thinking about coming to Gallaudet. This climaxed in taking the entrance examinations and arriving in Washington in September of 1935.

Rehabilitation services and similar aids to high school graduates who wanted to further their training were practically nonexistent, or operating on a very small scale, when I completed high school, so there really was no choice between Gallaudet and some other college. It was more like Gallaudet or a job.

LEWIS: Could you describe what your boyhood in public school was like? Did you encounter any special difficulties, in or out of the classroom?

PHILLIPS: All of my elementary school days were spent in the same place, Benjamin Franklin School, so as I progressed from one grade to the next the teachers must have passed the word on to my next teacher that I had a hearing loss and they gave me the extra help I needed in seating and perhaps a bit of individual attention, although I do not remember too much about any extra attention. I do remember having to sit through all of the music classes, though. It was not until the latter part of my high school days that classes in lipreading were offered and I did take a few, but not to any great advantage. In the area of friends and after-school activities, things were quite limited. One close friend attended both elementary and the high school with me and he was about the only one that really counted. There were the usual sandlot baseball games and football in which I joined along with everyone else. These were no particular problem.

In all of this you must remember that my parents are deaf and so I had communication at home all of my life.

LEWIS: Let's talk about Gallaudet now. How has Gallaudet changed through your years as a member of the faculty?

PHILLIPS: The number of the student enrollment has increased greatly from 200 students in 1952 to 1,000 in 1972. There is a greater variety of courses being offered. Buildings are more numerous. I've seen quite a lot of changes. Only five people have been here longer than I.

In 1952, there was a student body of only 200. Some were active, others not. All lived on campus and participated closely in campus life. Transportation was not widespread then. Now in 1973, there are over 200 motor vehicles on campus giving the students the opportunity to go all over the Washington area. This diversion does not mean exactly more cultural exposure—but it is less time to concentrate on college life.

LEWIS: As a student here at Gallaudet, I have observed that a number of the faculty here lack competence in manual communication. This presents a problem to some students who are unable to follow the course extensively. Does Gallaudet make it a policy to require excellence in manual communication from its staff?

PHILLIPS: The College has for the past five or more years had a special summer program for new teachers. The undergraduate faculty has a policy that new teachers must pass a



Dr. Richard Phillips is shown speaking at the 1971 Gallaudet College Career Day program.

sign-language test before receiving tenure. That evaluation is by a student-faculty committee. This is increasingly emphasized by not only being mentioned more frequently, but in fact of promotion, salary increases and department responsibilities. Even some non-faculty descriptions include ability to use signs.

LEWIS: What is your feeling regarding the competence of deaf teachers? Do you think that they have a more positive effect in the classroom than hearing teachers at Gallaudet?

PHILLIPS: If you don't depend on the question of signing, then it is just a matter of the individual's own ability to teach. Being deaf doesn't necessarily mean you're a good teacher or you know all about the deaf. Also, being hearing and having good sign language, yet knowing only a little about deafness, does not hurt a good teacher. Communication is not only basis for good teaching, there is much more to the game.

LEWIS: Should Gallaudet offer an undergraduate program leading to certification as a teacher of the deaf, especially since such a large percentage of its graduates enter teaching anyway, even without having teacher training courses?

PHILLIPS: My feeling is that the average Gallaudet student needs a major first, then courses in education, but we should and we are offering more courses that will help in obtaining teacher's certification.

LEWIS: How do you feel about student participation in governing the College?

PHILLIPS: Students now have membership in undergraduate faculty committees concerned with the curriculum and in the committee on joint faculty-student affairs. The students don't always show up at the meetings or feed back to the other students what is going on at these meetings. They don't use their power fully. Many students are mature enough but often they are busy with other things. Responsibility should be spread around the students. When this happens we will see more and better student participation, and this will make it possible for us all to do a better job.

LEWIS: How do you feel about the competition from the National Technical Institute for the Deaf and vocational technical programs for the qualified top deaf students and for research money?

PHILLIPS: It's good to have a choice. Students who are not planning upon a liberal arts education should have a chance to participate in vocational technical programs, but teachers, parents and VR counselors should not think of short-term vocational training as a good substitute for college training. The real factors to be considered are the abilities and interests of the young person and which programs will enable him to be most productive and happy in his work.

I will say as I've always said before that I think all deaf students should have a wide choice, but what bothers me the

most is that they don't have enough information to make a good decision. I also feel that, for the good student, a liberal arts program gives a better base on which to choose a future career and to participate in the deaf community. I fully believe that the counselors in the schools should make every effort to help the students completely understand the difference in the colleges and vocational technical programs and to help the students to understand their own skills and interests. For students who don't know their own skills and interests, a liberal arts program will be broader base for career planning and decisions.

LEWIS: As a vocational rehabilitation (VR) liaison man, what duties do you assume?

PHILLIPS: Our contact with rehabilitation men is to give them information about students, grades, their goals and so on. We try to serve as someone on campus to communicate with the VR because we know that the VR counselor's duty is to plan for the students of his state. There is little time for contact between counselor and student.

I would like to emphasize that the VR work is a two-way street. Students cannot expect the VR to do all the work for them. The student must remember that he's the one who must do the work himself.

LEWIS: Have you been involved with the Student Body Government (SBG) very much?

PHILLIPS: I have had a lot of contact with SBG. In a way I'm the liaison man between the college and the SBG. Because of the nature of my job, my contacts with SBG have been most complete. This does, however, vary according to the style of the SBG president in any given year.

LEWIS: Do you wish to say anything about MSSD? I notice that some students could spend their lives on this campus—by going to Kendall School, then MSSD and finally Gallaudet College.

PHILLIPS: That question has to be divided into two parts. From an academic viewpoint, it is probably good that they have the opportunity to be involved in demonstration schools with new ideas.

As for the students who grow up seeing Kendall Green almost every day, you have to think about contact with different people. This happens here. Kendall and MSSD students see college students, and this can be a positive influence.

I have visited MSSD and know the people on the staff. I have not tried to evaluate their program, but it seems that the few students we've had from MSSD are making good progress here at Gallaudet. The value of MSSD's innovative ideas will take time to evaluate.

LEWIS: Why do you wear a hearing aid?

PHILLIPS: Because it helps my lipreading ability and helps with my voice control. Without the hearing aid I am deaf, but with it I can better understand people face to face. It is important to note that many of our students feel more comfortable when they can talk. I, like many other deaf people, resisted the hearing aid until I started working for the VR. I realized that I had to come into contact with many hearing people so I started wearing one. Since that time I have come to appreciate its help in reading lips and in talking to others. I cannot, however, understand speech by hearing alone.

LEWIS: How do you feel about Gallaudet's future?

PHILLIPS: Very comfortable in an overall sense. Gallaudet has initiated new progress of real worth both to its students and to the deaf community. The faculty is looking carefully at overall course offerings and degree requirements, the Graduate School is working on plans to increase both number and extent of courses and programs, the student body itself is showing a long term growth in what it can do and is doing. Interest in support of the College by Congress and other agencies as well as private foundations continues to grow even in periods of tight money. And, basically, the real purpose of the College is one that our society still values, helping young people know more about themselves, their society, and how they may both fit into it and contribute to it. This will keep things exciting and worthwhile.

Pearl Buck Launches 'Thomas H. Gallaudet'

By Toivo Lindholm

The passing of Pearl Buck, a noted Pulitzer and Noble prize winner in literature, a few months ago, brought to mind an episode of her contact with the deaf during the World War II, and her christening a Liberty ship "Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet." We dug around and found a yellowed copy of the old **Silent Broadcaster** containing the story. We received from Mrs. Perry Seely a picture, a facsimile, of the ship, one of 200 Liberty ships built in the yard.

We have no inkling as to the whereabouts of the ship. The last word (your guess as good as mine as to its veracity) was that Uncle Sam loaned the ship to Russia in the thick of the fighting, and at its conclusion refused to return the ship.

In passing (pardon me, no intention to play on words) . . . in passing I want to say aside that one of the editors of the defunct **Cavalier** reported approaching Miss Buck and asking her opinion of the deaf sign language. She replied that it was a form of communication, wasn't it? Words to that effect.

The story is taken from the defunct **Silent Broadcaster** (November 1943):

The 280-foot Liberty ship "Hull T-19" christened "Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet" is even now on the high seas rushing oil, ammunition and other precious supplies to our boys fighting the enemy. We should like to watch with pride its movements and, so to speak, "write its log," but in these times all ship movements, like everything else, are done with the utmost secrecy.

The ship was built and launched according to schedule just 32 days after the keel was laid. On October 21 at 4 p.m. before an appreciative crowd of deaf people. Pearl Buck, noted Pulitzer and Noble prize winner in literature, swung the champagne bottle and sent the ship down the ways and on its mission to help crush the Axis who are trying to enslave the free peoples of the world. Even as the first Thomas H. Gallaudet came to free the deaf from the darkness of ignorance and helplessness, so the ship Thomas H. Gallaudet goes forth to help knock off the shackles from the enslaved peoples of Europe and the Pacific. This ship represents the very class of people the original Gallaudet liberated, many of whom in turn have sons, brothers, fathers, even husbands in the armed service of their country. Many more are in war plants working with might and main to turn out ammunition to hasten the war's end and the coming of peace.

To quote Miss Buck addressing the deaf throng, "This is a lucky ship, built by loving hands, . . . This ship will overcome



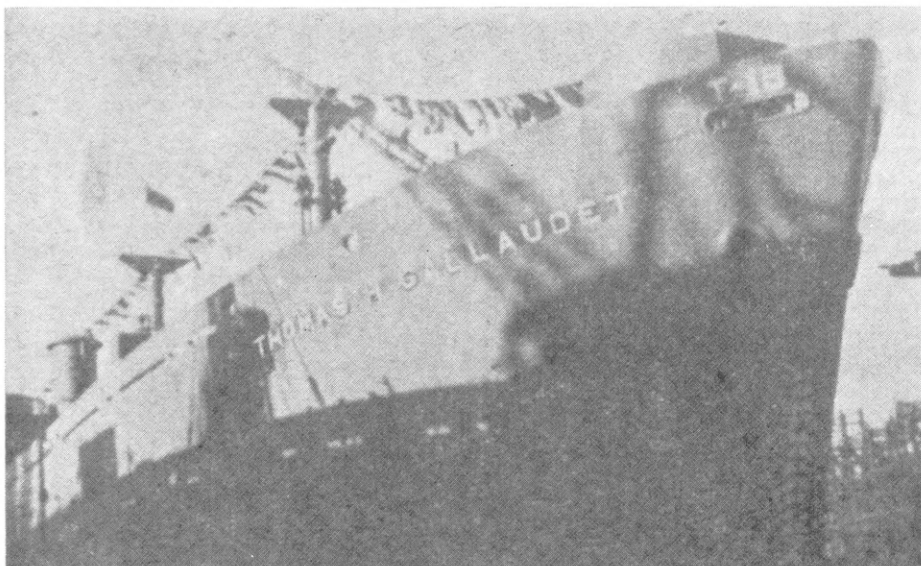
Pearl Buck does the traditional honors as the "Thomas H. Gallaudet" was launched on October 21, 1943.

the waves and storms of the sea just as you have overcome your physical handicaps." This happens to be not just a pretty turn of phrase; it happens to be a fact. No, the deaf did not build all of the ship, but there are 200 employed at the Calship Yards where the ship was built. Two deaf men, Harold Hoganson and Charles Hester, burned the plates that had held the ship on the ways and thus released the ship. Bob Kelly was the last to finish the ship's hull the night before when he, as a chipper, gave it the finishing touches in the diaper section (where the propellers are lodged). Everett (Silent) Rattan was on board when the ship hit water and he has an official pass to show for it. Doubtless there are others, more or less directly or indirectly, connected with the building of the ship. But to Perry E. Seely goes credit for hatching the idea of naming such a ship after T. H. Gallaudet, friend and benefactor of the deaf. And he labored hard to make the

idea crystalize into a fact. He was aptly abetted by Paul Strachan of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, who saw the proper people in Washington and pushed the project along to culmination.

Present on the speakers' platform, beside Pearl Buck, the sponsor, and Perry Seely, the speaker of the day, were Mrs. Robert L. Smith, matron of honor, Mrs. Virginia Davis, chairman of Calship's launching committee, Rev. W. D. Uhlig and Mrs. Gesner, interpreters for the deaf. Master of ceremonies was Mr. Copeland, editor of the "Calship Log," who enlightened the optience on the highlights of the method of starting, building and launching of ships.

Another picture and a poem by Howard Terry concerning the launching of the "Thomas H. Gallaudet" are on the following page.



THE GOOD SHIP GALLAUDET

By Howard L. Terry

"They launched a ship, good sir, today,
And named it GALLAUDET."
"What's that—what's that, my boy, you say?
I've ne'er heard of him yet.
He couldn't have been much, so, pray,
Who was this Gallaudet?"

The man had writ with pen and pad
With earnest kindness to the lad,
Who, ne'ertheless, was deeply hurt
At his reply, well-meant, yet curt.

Said he, with just a shade of stammer,
"This man was great, but had no glamor.
His name's not mentioned on the street,
And few know of him whom you meet.
There was a time when boys like me
Must live in darkest misery.
They could not speak, they could not hear,
And people shunned their presence near,
And left them to their suffering,
Each one a gibbering, shocking thing!"

The man's attention had been won,
He quickly wrote, "My boy, go on."

"Well, then, into their life there came
This man for whom the ship we name.
With burning soul and loving heart
He brought to them a wondrous art.
With signs he made them understand—
They learned to spell with nimble hand;
He let the light of knowledge in
Where ne'er before had knowledge been.
They learned the names of things about;
They laughed and played with merry shout;
The darkness that had been their lot
Has passed away, dead and forgot.
They learned to think, they learned to read,
They learned to work, they learned the Creed—
They changed from dead things into life!
And so, good sir, we deaf are rife
With love for this man Gallaudet,
For whom the ship was named today,
A name we deaf will ne'er forget,
A man to honor, sir, alway."

The man had list with grave intent,
And as his homeward way he went,
He blessed the hour, he blessed the day
He met that boy upon his way.

NY Society For The Deaf Elects John Goldwater President

The New York Society for the Deaf recently elected John L. Goldwater as its president. The society, founded in 1911, is an agency of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

Mr. Goldwater, president of Archie Enterprises, also serves as president of the Comic Magazines Association of America. He succeeds Joseph G. Blum, senior partner in the law firm of Blum, Haimoff, Gersen, Lipson and Szbad, who had served as president for the past six years. Mr. Blum was elected chairman of the Society's Board of Directors.

Mr. Goldwater is also chairman of the Latin American Affairs Committee of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a trustee of the B'nai B'rith Foundation and a director of Camp Loyaltown.

Other officers elected: Nathan C. Belth and Rabbi Ronald B. Sobel, vice presidents; Morton N. Kenner, treasurer, and Mrs. Rose Kurzman, secretary.

The New York Society for the Deaf located at 344 East 14th Street, New York City, is a non-sectarian, multi-service social welfare organization which conducts a vocational and rehabilitation program and offers personal and family counseling, psychological testing of the deaf and a recreational center for those who communicate in the language of sign as well as for the oral deaf.

Illinois Has Family Services Provided By Ruth Fangmeier

Through the generosity of the Wheat Ridge Foundation of Chicago, Lutheran Child and Family Services of River Forest, Ill., now offers a program of social services for the deaf. Recognizing that there were no personal or family counseling services available to the more than 12,000 deaf people in Chicago alone, LCFS located a specially trained social worker, trained in the use of the language of signs and in the unique social problems of the deaf. That person is Ruth Fangmeier, a highly talented and dedicated individual who understands and enjoys her work.

Ms. Fangmeier came to Lutheran Child and Family Services from Washington, D.C., where she worked with the deaf for three years. Her interest in her highly specialized service resulted from her attendance at a meeting of a group of deaf students at the Lutheran Student Convention in Bowling Green, Ohio, in 1969. It was there that she met Pastor Daniel Pokorny, Lutheran chaplain to students at Gallaudet College.

Ruth attended Concordia College, River Forest, Ill., Bowling Green University and the Gallaudet College Graduate School. She was awarded her master of social work degree from the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. Ms. Fangmeier's experience includes extensive social service for the deaf in Hyattsville, Md., and Memphis, Tenn.

Write That Letter!

By Margaret V. Evans

3682 Fish Creek Rd., Stow, Ohio 44224

As a parent of deaf children, and as a member of the League of Women voters, I would like to add to Dr. Lloyd's article "The Deaf Community and Legislative Involvement" (January 1974 DEAF AMERICAN).

The deaf can, and should be a strong lobbying force to bring about much-needed reforms which will benefit them, and the National Association of the Deaf is the natural springboard for all such efforts. But there are many additional things that the individual deaf person can do.

First and foremost, REGISTER TO VOTE. Never neglect this duty as an American citizen. It is the ballot that makes America a working democracy and only if everyone votes can legislators get the messages necessary truly to represent their people.

Second, WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMEN. Write to your Senators, your representative to Congress, your state senators and representatives, your local, county and city officials. Don't be shy about misspellings or incorrect letter forms. What the politicians are interested in is getting votes and then getting reelected because they have followed the dictates of the majority of the people they represent. If there are many letters on the same subject, they will try to do something about it.

Here are some sample letters, and the form that may help you if you continue to feel shy about writing.

Let us assume that you are really tired of waiting in line for gasoline. You feel the present system is not working out. You have lost several days' work. Write a short but strong letter to the President, your two Senators and your representative in Congress. These names, if you do not know them, can be found through any League of Women Voter member, your newspaper's political editor or you can simply write the Senator from **Ohio** (your state) or **Ohio Summit County** (your county) Representative to Congress, if you are desperate. The zip code 20515 is Washington, D.C., will deliver your letter. Suppose you want to write to the President.

Your street address
Your city, state, zip code
The date

The President (or
President Richard Nixon)
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President (or Dear Mr. Nixon):

Please solve this gas shortage mess. I am tired of losing days of work plus one extra hour trying to get gasoline.

Very truly yours,
Your name

For your Senators and your
representative::

Your street address
Your city, state, zip code
The date

The Honorable Robert Taft, Jr. (or the
name of your Senator)

Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Taft (or the name of your
own Senator. Remember there are two
from each state):

or

The Honorable J. William Stanton (who is
mine in Ohio) **You** find out who is **yours.**)

House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Stanton (or the name of your
own representative):

(It is always safe to address these worthy gentlemen as the Honorable . . . The same is true for your governor. And to all can go the message that you are fed up with the present management of the fuel crisis and they are to do something about it.)

Now let's consider another national letter writing must. Senator Inouye from Hawaii has proposed that the deaf be allowed an additional \$750 income tax exemption just as the blind are. Why not? Your handicap is unnoticed; the blind are always noticed. You are fettered in more ways than they in this ear-oriented society. So you might write several letters. One might go to Senator Inouye himself, thanking him for introducing the bill. Then you want to write to the two national Senators from your state.

Your letter might go something like this:

Your street address
Your city, state, zip code
The date

(This information is necessary so that they may reply to your letter. They WILL, too. One thing, though, they can't reply to an anonymous letter!)

Hon. Senator Inouye
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Inouye:

Thank you for introducing the bill to give the deaf an additional exemption of \$750 on their income tax. As a deaf man (or woman) I know how difficult it is to get a job and to compete in today's world. The deaf are a proud group and do not ordinarily ask favors, but this additional exemption would help us just as it now helps the blind. Deafness is a tremendous barrier to have to overcome.

Very truly yours,
Your name

You can write the same sort of letter to your own two Senators only in those letters, you would write:

I note that Senator Inouye of Hawaii has introduced a bill to give the deaf an additional income exemption of \$750. As

a deaf man (or woman), I know, etc., (as above)

I trust you will support Senator Inouye's bill.

Very truly yours,
Your name

Now let's suppose you are interested in a state legislation matter. For instance, in Ohio interested citizens have tried for many years just to eliminate one phrase from the state law regarding the education of deaf children: "the oral method." There was nothing bad about the original law (1901, I believe) except for that one phrase that limited all deaf children to the oral method of instruction and stymied total communication. Many, many trips have been made to Columbus to present the idea of total communication. I remember one cold night, a very hard-seated bus (borrowed from a local church) and complete dismay at the treatment we received. The hearing was supposed to begin at seven. We were there at six. Then we found that another totally unrelated bill was to be considered first, so that our hearing finally began at 9:20. Although we had many speakers available, only two had opportunities. Then we were told that all hearings closed at 10 p.m. It was a LONG ride home! We found out later that the oralists had an entire Saturday morning for a hearing. (I think Ohio is one of the few states remaining where this militancy of the oralists is so apparent.) They are usually parents of the deaf rather than the deaf, themselves.

Anyway, after several years, our very good friend, Representative Celeste of Cleveland, has produced a compromise bill. Rep. Celeste's committee now has the bill known as AM.H.B. 175 passed by the House and now people writing to their state senators have to try to persuade them to vote for the bill so that it can finally be passed. I doubt if the Governor would veto it, but once it passes the Senate, we can write him.

The bill (AM.H.B. 175 now reads:

Methodology used by teachers of the deaf shall be prescribed by the school district where the class is located taking into consideration the particular needs of the individual child; provided that the teaching of the oral system of speech shall be made available to each deaf child.

Well, as you can see this throws the decisions on teaching the deaf to the local school boards where, if lucky, the deaf may find a receptive ear for total communication, but again, the oralists might even wreck programs already in progress. Every deaf child should have the facilities of every method in order to learn to read and write well. Total communication does NOT mean just signing; it means speech and signs and reading and writing.

So we want to write to our state senator about passing this bill. We know it is not a perfect bill, but it is a beginning, a change. So once again we write the street and city and state and zip code and date; once again we write to the Honorable . . .

(in my case, to The Honorable Oliver Ocasek who is well known as a friend of education, so that I hope he will, indeed, help get this bill through the State Senate).

So your inside address would read:

The Honorable Oliver Ocasek
Ohio Senate
The Statehouse
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Senator Ocasek:

We need your help to get AM.H.B. 175 through the Senate and to passage into law. Ohio has dragged its feet in deaf education for too long. We present hundreds of different methods to teach hearing children to read. If one method does not work, we try another. Yet, Ohio limits the teaching of the deaf to the oral method, primarily.

H.B. 175 is an attempt by Rep. Celeste's committee to at least begin to offer other methods to teach the profoundly deaf child. If any group of children needs many methods to learn, the deaf child certainly does.

Imagine if you are deaf—would you continue to try to read vague lip movements, frequently covered with a mass of beard, or would you relax and communicate with signs and fingerspelling?

Total communication is used in most states today, yet Ohio continues to try to teach every child one method: speech. Deaf speech is imperfect and hard to understand. The time spent in producing speech must also be linked to producing good readers.

I hope that you will see that H.B. 175 passes. I would love to see that the bill be simplified and simply state that Ohio approves any workable method to educate the deaf child.

Very truly yours,
Your name

Now that is a pretty long letter, but I know Senator Ocasek will read it and try to assist the bill's passage.

Inequities such as the auto insurance cancellations referred to in the January DEAF AMERICAN can best be directed by the NAD but it takes handwritten letters from many people to follow up and make sure new legislation remedies the laws. The NAD can offer several letters for you to choose from and write to your various Congressmen; the NAD can make a list of all the Senators and Representatives from all states, pointing out the prime people who can help the most. But you, the individual, must write, and in great numbers. You will be pleasantly surprised when you receive answers from your legislators.

The deaf are entering a golden age of recognition these days. The National Theatre of the Deaf, the Rock Gospel group with the Sons of Thunder, Nanette Fabray, the signing of news, the captioned news—all help make hearing people more aware of the problems of the deaf AND the intelligence of the deaf. Now is the time for you also to become a lobbying force and get good, favorable legislation passed which will better your condition and cause.

Write that letter!



BALASA MEMORIAL SERVICE—Shown at the Kentucky School for the Deaf's special memorial service for Joseph John Balasa, left to right: Winford Simmons, president of the Kentucky Association of the Deaf; Claude Hoffmeyer, vice president of the Danville National Fraternal Society of the Deaf Division; Mrs. Tillie Sowder; Mrs. Mary Balasa; Mrs. Janet Jehn; Joseph Balasa, Jr., and Winfield McChord, superintendent of KSD.

Balasa Memorial Service Held

A special memorial service for Joseph John Balasa, former tailoring instructor at Kentucky School for the Deaf, was held Friday afternoon in Rogers Hall at KSD.

Born in Philadelphia in 1902, Mr. Balasa was educated at the Mt. Airy School where he majored in tailoring. He was appointed tailoring instructor at KSD in 1934 where he taught for 34 years.

On June 28, 1972, he was killed in an accident on the Stanford Rd. when his car was struck by a large tractor-trailer.

Mr. Balasa was active in welfare work among the deaf and organized the Danville Division of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. He also was active in the Kentucky and Pennsylvania State Associations of the Deaf, and held the office of treasurer in the Kentucky Association at his death.

Winford Simmons, president of the Kentucky Association of the Deaf, served as master of ceremonies at the service. The Rev. William Brennan, pastor at SS. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, gave the invocation.

Other speakers and their subjects, in regard to Mr. Balasa, were:

Charles B. Grow, superintendent emeritus at KSD—Service to Fellowman.

Robert Baughman, principal emeritus at KSD—Service to the Kentucky School for the Deaf.

The Rev. Bernard Breen, associate pastor of SS. Peter and Paul Church—Service

to the Church.

James Hester, tailoring teacher at KSD—My Teacher.

In Hall of Fame

Claude Hoffmeyer, vice president of the Danville Division of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, announced that Balasa has been named to the NFSD Hall of Fame.

Mr. Balasa's wife, Mrs. Mary Balasa, and his children, Mrs. Janet Jehn, Joseph Balasa, Jr., and Mrs. Tillie Sowder, unveiled a portrait of Mr. Balasa and presented it and a plaque to KSD. Supt. Winfield McChord said the portrait and plaque will be hung in the Argo-McClure Hall, the boys vocational building.

Miss Velda Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Middleton announced that they are donating a concrete bench to KSD in memory of Mr. Balasa. The bench will be placed in a walled patio to be constructed by students of a masonry class to be started at KSD. Plaque of all deaf teachers and houseparents at the school will also be placed in the patio.

Bourbon Johnston, president of the KSD Alumni Association, and Miss Mary Ann DiCola, home economics teacher at KSD, presented special music. Interpreters for the service were Mrs. Charlene Galalee, interpreter and coordinator at SS. Peter and Paul Church, and Supt. McChord.

The Kentucky Advocate, Danville, Ky., December 7, 1973.

POST-CONVENTION TOUR TO HAWAII

See page 18 of the February 1974 issue of

THE DEAF AMERICAN



By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

Tom Wood, Riverside, Calif., told this one on the Delmar Cosgroves, San Diego:

A certain couple had to marry. Why!

Delmar and another hearing man had a printing position in the same company. The latter had a sister who was slightly deaf, and he invited Delmar to visit her. One day he did so and found that she did not know the sign language. She had impaired her hearing slightly in a near-drowning incident, but continued her education in a public school where they did not have any classes for the hearing impaired.

Delmar fell in love with Ruth, the girl, and he came often to visit her. Their mode of communication was pad and pencil, of which they had plenty. But after nine months, the supply of pad ran out, and Delmar, the lovelorn, never thought to buy more pads. In desperation Delmar proposed and Ruthie accepted. They married and in their union, wherefore the need of writing paper, Delmar taught Ruth the sign language, and the couple lived happily ever after.

Now you surmise it. The dearth of writing paper impelled this couple to marry.

For many years, under the California Department of Motor Vehicle system, the automobile license plates were three letters of the alphabet and three numeral digits. Now it is three numerals and three letters for new cars with the privilege and an additional fee of \$25 to the regular tax to have any numerals or letters limited to six digits, on car license plates, within reason and providing there is no duplication in the state department files.

Some months ago I tried to interest Ray Stallo, Colton, Calif., to try for plates with his name on them—STALLO. It could read all letters, or it could go for three letters and three numeral digits. He was not interested. He missed some fun and notoriety in this.

Well, now comes a teacher at the Riverside School with plates on his car reading BUMMY. Right! It's Gerald (BUMMY) Burstein.

Recently in Dunn & Scaputo's "Hazy History—They'll do it every time" was a "Telling Gestures Dept." cartoon drawing showing a man gesticulating with his hands. Asked "Who's he," one character replied, "He always talks with his hands—he's a football referee."

This from Parade's "Favorite Jokes" by Peter Anthony:

Some of the telephone operators in Las Vegas are unreal. Just the other night a customer dialed the operator, told her that he had had too much to drink, that he could hardly walk and could she please call a taxi for him. So she said, "Sorry, sir, you'll just have to let your fingers do the walking."

Sorry if this is old stuff to you, but maybe it's worth a repeat. This is from the Rev. Dr. Homer Grace:

Recently Keith Ferguson of Denver told me that he had the following item from a friend: "Dr. Elstad of Gallaudet got a telephone call from someone in Washington to inform him that the college men students got drunk and couldn't walk straight. Dr. Elstad told the person when they were walking a straight line to let him know as they were drunk then."

I told Keith that story was hoary with age as I had heard it when I was in college 1906-11 and the only difference was the phone call was to Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet.

The tale of Dr. Ely and the humbug is another illustration of how things get changed in the telling. The real story as my class got it from Dr. Ely is as follows:

"He was a student at Yale and in a class that studied zoology, bugs in particular. Several students in the class decided to try and fool the professor so manufactured a bug out of parts from several bugs and submitted it to the prof. to find out what species it belonged to. The professor examined it carefully and pronounced it to be a 'humbug.'"

By the way, Dr. Ely was on the boat crew at Yale while he was a student there. I think he graduated from Yale before 1892.

Another anecdote from the Rev. Dr. Grace:

The following story has to do with Vernon Birc, now living at Hemet, Calif.:

Saturday evenings at Gallaudet, Washington, D.C., were generally idle times. Some would go to a new movie theater located at H and 8th Street, N.E., not far from the college—some 7-8 blocks. Vernon with a couple others went to the show this particular Saturday evening and upon his return to the college later told of seeing movies of an auto race and lots of cars wrecked, quite exciting in those days when autos were new and few. The story was picked up and repeated by others, finally getting back to Vernon as an awful auto wreck on H Street. Vernon with some others lit out and ran all the way to H

Street. No wreck in sight and then it dawned on Vernon that the wreck was on the screen of the movie house and his own story had come back to him changed.

SIGN LANGUAGE APPRECIATED

To the (Milwaukee) Journal: Channel 4 is to be commended for making available the information about the energy crisis by having sign language interpreters on the program.

I'm not writing this letter only to compliment Channel 4, but I hope that if I explain some things about deaf people, there will be no complaints from the general public about the distraction of a split screen.

Most people misunderstand deafness. They think that all deaf people have to do is to turn up the volume. This is not true. Many deaf people can hear sounds, but they cannot understand them, just as you can see sunlight through an iced windshield but can't see images.

Also, a deaf person of normal intelligence and vision can pick up only about 25% of lipreading. Thus, the necessity of sign language.

If the public doesn't want sign language on newscasts, then there should be no sign language from sports referees.—Oak Creek, Wisc., Michael Tuccelli.

This from George Grant, Racine, Wisc.: Hard of hearing lady: I want a dozen diapers.

Clerk: That will be \$1.45 and 20 cents for tax.

H. H. lady: Never mind the tacks. I use pins.—Clipped.

This one too from George Grant, a slant from an old one:

Judge: So you tried to drive by the officer after he blew his whistle.

Defendant: Your honor, I'm deaf.

That may be true, but you'll get your hearing in the morning.

—Ideas for Better Living

From Bill Hoest's cartoon "Lockhorns": Mrs. Lockhorn at the piano, Mr. Lockhorn speaking: "She has an ear for music, but her fingers are tone deaf."

Sent in by Mrs. Harry (Edna) Baynes, Talladega, Ala.:

From "Irish Witchcraft and Demonology" by St. John D. Seymour, B.D.:

A tale comes from the north of Ireland: "It's storied, and the story is true," says Robert Law in his memorials, "of a godly man in Ireland, who lying one day in the fields sleeping, he was struck with dumbness and deafness. The same man, during this condition he was in, could tell things, and had the knowledge of things in a strange way, which he had not before; and did, indeed, by signs make things known to others which they knew not. Afterwards he at length, prayer being made for him by others, came to the use of his tongue and ears; but when that knowledge of things he had in his deaf and dumb condition ceased, and when he was asked

how he had the knowledge of these things he made signs of, he answered he had that knowledge when dumb, but how and after what manner he knew not, only he had the impression thereof in his spirit. This story was related by a godly minister, Mr. Robert Blair, to Mr. John Baird, who knew the truth of it."

* * *

The material to follow in this department is from the collection of Harry Belsky, Jackson Heights, N.Y.

PLAY, DISPLAY

There is a substratum of sense in the following anecdote which should make the girl look serious. In a deaf asylum in a neighboring state the instructor had been teaching the negative force of prefix, dis, giving as examples such as these: obey, disobey, regard, disregard, etc. Soon he called upon the pupils for illustrations of the same principles and an unsophisticated youth evidently having in mind the rough games boys play, and also the fact that girls do not share in these games, innocently wrote on the board; Boys play, girls display.—The Deaf-Mutes Journal.

SPANKING CURES A DUMB GIRL

Lancaster, Ky.—When her mother was giving her a severe whipping . . . Hanna Hemphill, a deaf-mute, aged sixteen years, suddenly recovered her power of speech and began to scream so lustily that she drew a crowd. Spanking drew promptly and the girl continued to talk in a perfectly intelligible manner.—DMJ (1900)

* * *

Happy is the deaf man for he can hear no evil of himself, and the dumb man too, for he can speak no evil of anyone.

* * *

A clergyman who was annoyed by the squeaking shoes of his parishoners remarked that some people had too much music in their soles.—Harper's Bazaar.

* * *

On one of the cold days last winter a deaf-mute who is usually to be seen asking alms in a doorway was absent from his post but had left the following placard: "On account of the cold, I am begging at home today." The address followed.—Harper's Bazaar (1877).

* * *

Deaf-mutes have been found to communicate with Laps, Chinese and natives of the Sandwich Isles and it is on record that an instructor of the Washington Deaf-mute College visited various tribes of Indians, and made himself understood without difficulty though ignorant of the words of the vocal language. Considering the steady advance of modern society in general intelligence. It is surprising that hearing people should have so many crude, not to say nonsensical, notions respecting the deaf. These need to be corrected. The deaf-mute is not a fool, either idiot or imbecile; he is not queer or strange!" He does not need raised letters to read by (as some people oddly enough suppose), neither does he excel in music. He is neither a blockhead nor a genius. A deaf-

mute institution is not a hospital, or an asylum, but a school. Its pupils are not patients, or inmates, but scholars. While on the subject perhaps it would interest readers to know a few of the curious experiences encountered when teaching the deaf. Owing to the deaf and dumb being unable to hear spoken sentences, they get a very poor idea of grammar, and so often make funny mistakes, known as deaf-mutisms.—DMJ (1894)

* * *

Once a little genius in the bus, who had to pass a leather factory on his way to school rebelled on account of the disagreeable odor that came from burning. "Mama," he said, "whenever I go by that place, I wish I was deaf and dumb in my nose."—DMJ (1883)

* * *

What does deafness in the ear matter when the spirit feels the only deafness. The true deafness, the incurable deafness, is that of the mind.—Victor Hugo.

THEY ALL DO IT

* * *

Distracted woman (at the police station): Oh, sir, I have lost my poor old father. This morning he wandered away and I fear for his safety, as he is totally deaf. Police sergeant: In that case, madame, we will soon find him. He is walking on the railway track.—DMJ (1890)

A TERRIBLE WARNING

Hotel proprietor: I will send the refreshments up, sir, by the dumb waiter." Guest: All right, and let me tell if he isn't here within fifteen minutes he will wish he was deaf as well as dumb.

—Jokes (a fresh crop) by H. Wood

MUDDY WATER

"What's that bird washing his hands

for?"

"He's deaf and dumb and just finished telling a dirty story."

—Smokyhouse Monthly

* * * FORGIVENESS

A deaf and dumb person being asked, "What is forgiveness?," took a pencil and wrote a reply, containing both poetry and deep truth embodied in these few words:

"It is the odor which flowers yield when trampled upon."—Phrenological Journal, DMJ (1882)

* * * QUESTIONS I AM OFTEN ASKED

(An extract—by the Rev. Billy Graham)

Though deaf, dumb and blind from an early age, Helen Keller learned words through a system of touching and pressing. When the "God" was spelled out for her, she responded, "I knew Him, but I did not know His name."

* * * DEAFNESS

In the smoking room of a theater, between acts, an amiable young man addressed an elderly gentleman who was seated beside him. "The show is very good, don't you think?" The old gentleman nodded approvingly, as he replied, "Me, I always take the surface cars. Them elevated on subway stairs ketches my breath."

"I said the show was a good one," exclaimed the young man, raising his voice. Again, the elderly person nodded agreeably. "They jump about a good deal," was his comment, "but they're on the ground, which the others ain't." Now, the young man shouted, "You're a little deaf, ain't you?" At last the other understood. "Yes sir!" he announced proudly. "I'm as deaf as a post." He chuckled

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contently. "Some folks think that's a terrible affliction, but I don't. I kin always hear what I'm sayin' myself, an that's interestin' enough for me!"—Jokes for all Occasions.

* * *

Flo—"I thought you said you'd be deaf to any proposal from him."

Jo—"Yes, I did (looking at the gorgeous diamond in the engagement ring), but I didn't say I'd be stone deaf.—Brande's Handbook of Humor for all Occasions.

* * *

Traffic cop (stopping motorist), Mister, your wife fell out of the car three blocks back.

Motorist, Thank goodness. I thought I'd gone stone deaf.—New Drummer's Yarns (1886)

* * *

All deaf and dumb people are not painters, but they make signs so to speak.—New Drummer's Yarns

* * *

Breaking an awkward silence, semi-mute young lady (suddenly to bashful deaf-mute who has been looking at the carpet for the last half hour) and now let us talk of something else.—DMJ

* * *

(Deaf): Say, did you know my cousin ain't had his hair cut in forty years? (Loud) I say he ain't had his hair cut in forty years.

I hear you. He must be eccentric.

(Deaf): No, his name ain't Cedric, it's Ed.

No, No, I say he must be peculiar not to have his hair cut in forty years. He must be eccentric.

(Deaf): Nope, he's bald.—Thesaurus of Humor, M. Meirs, J. Knapp.

* * *

Is Rosie a good dancer?

(Deaf): Well, she ain't any dancer than anybody else.

No, I said, is she a good dancer?

(Deaf): Oh, yeah, I'll say I call her mustard because she's always on my dogs.

* * *

It was so hot I nearly smothered.

(Deaf) You say you'd like to meet her mother?

* * *

Well, are you having a good time?

(Deaf) Eh?

Having a good time—Good time?

(Deaf) Ye say ye haven't got a dime?

Well, do not come to me.

I didn't say that—I said, are you having a good time?—Good time?

(Deaf) Oh, well—It's a little after eight o'clock, I reckon.

* * *

So you took your girl out and spent a lot of money on her?

(Deaf) Split a lot of honey on her.

No, I said you spent a lot of money on her.

(Deaf) No, I spent only eight dollars on her.

Only eight dollars?

(Deaf) Yeah, that's all she had.

—Thesaurus of Humor by M. Meirs & J. Knapp

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

During the years that I have been writing "From a Parent's Point of View" I have encouraged other parents to write items which could be used for a guest column. Unfortunately few have taken

me up on the offer, but from time to time comments or letters cross my desk that are worth sharing. Following are three received within the past month, that I would like to share with my readers.

TERRARIUM SYNDROME

By Lee Darrel, Parent of a Teen-Aged Deaf Daughter

The heading read "Craft and Hobby Ideas—this year make something special."

As I sat at the family wishing well, hereafter to be referred to as a catalogue, I pondered the new rage on the American scene, the terrarium. I read the instructions and considered the reason why I, as a wise man, should buy such a thing.

The article extolled the virtues of the terrarium, heralding the magnificence of this windowed world of life. One particular item caught my eye as I read the seemingly infinite page of graffiti—once the plants were in place they no longer required attention of anyone.

Has the world really made progress, when we are able to produce such superfluous things such as these, that have nothing to offer mankind in his endeavors to grow things better and more productive rather than smaller and less productive?

As I deliberated this supposed advancement to our generation, I attempted in my own confused way as a parent to compare this glossy monster to our own struggle in the education of our deaf children.

The years have passed ever so quickly, but the eternal battle with our arch rival "ignorance" rages on. In the last 13 years, during those endless days and countless hours as we sat together, listening, as experts explained to us, oftentimes in conflict that their way was the **only** answer to our children's educations. To my now complete confusion I hear one phrase used time and time again, "We who work in the **field** of education tell you to do as we say or all the plagues of the world will beset you."

It seems rather ironic that the Sears and Roebuck catalogue should be in the book that would cause me to reflect to such a degree. Through this analogy of the terrarium, I pose this question to you as parents, "Do we fully realize the difference between a terrarium and the field of education, and the advantages and disadvantages to both?"

I agree the terrarium requires less work—it comes in a variety of shapes and colors—and one can be very selective in the contents. The disadvantage to this hermetic environment is, that a terrarium will never enrich the world or in turn be fed by the world—and the occupants will remain ever so small, ever so stunted.

I remember well my formative years on a small farm in southern Illinois, and recall vividly the toils of working in a **field**.

The people who performed those often self-sacrificing tasks, working side by side, blistered and beaten they fought the impregnable soil to accomplish what many said was the impossible. But most gloriously I remember the sweet, sweet harvest when the rewards of our endeavors were so visible, so gratifying. I question now whether or not this scene describes our present **field of education**.

We as parents and interested people, should determine now which we want for our children, a terrarium or people **actively** working in the field of education. True, as we work in the **field** of education we will often be confronted with the weeds of apathy and the blight of indifference, but in the end, we will all profit, for whoever harvested a terrarium.

Maybe at your next meeting you can plant a few seeds in the right place, shed a little light on them, and it could be that you will have some food for thought in your field of education where once stood a terrarium.

* * *

I hope other parents of deaf children around the country will send me any comments that they would like to share with readers of this column. Your sharing is always welcome. I know many of the beautiful fathers and mothers of deaf children across the nation and I will keep trying to convince them that they should put their thoughts on paper for **DEAF AMERICAN** readers.

* * *

WARNING TO PARENTS WHO ARE CONSIDERING ACUPUNCTURE FOR THEIR DEAF CHILDREN—From Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center, Chicago, Ill.

Recently dozens of parents from across the country have come to the Washington, D.C., area to get acupuncture treatments for their children. These treatments are not harmless and can do serious psychological damage to deaf children who have their hopes dashed when acupuncture does not restore their hearing, and to date there has been no legitimate restoration of hearing reported to any of the organizations of the deaf. Parents, please think twice or three or four times before you subject your child to this needle treatment. It could be harmful, a waste of money, and worst of all an indication to your deaf child that you refuse to accept him and his deafness.

Hearing Education And Rehabilitation . . . Of CHILDREN

I have been trying since the first of the school year to get signs put up at our school signifying that there are hearing impaired children present. Before this was hard as the children were all over the city, in different schools wherever there was a room available.

Now we have 61 children under one roof and we had a wing put on one school to accommodate all the grade school level children in town. But this school is on a very heavily traveled street. I have been told by the principal and the city engineer that the signs are not necessary as the school sits back from the street. It does, about maybe 30-40 yards, but it is not completely fenced in. We have children that start to school at three years old on a full-day basis. This is according to state

law.

I have talked to two of our aldermen and they are willing to back me, but they need evidence to the fact that these signs are being used elsewhere. If you have these signs or know where they are being used I would appreciate the locations and a letter of support from the parent groups or persons who have had them put up. Also anyone you know that is influential and would give us support. I also could use this in letter form. The chances for the kids to get away is slim, but all it takes is once. You and I know that the kids maybe would never hear a horn sound, and therefore my desire for the signs.

Bud Sullivan

Peoria, Ill.

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER Chicago, Illinois

Several otologists and researchers have been actively engaged in studying **the effects of acupuncture on deafness**. Their efforts have ranged from employing Chinese medical students to translate the latest papers on acupuncture available from China; enrolling in courses in acupuncture given in North America; and carefully tracing down and substantiating known cases of deafness treated by acupuncture in the United States. According to these researchers, Western-style acupuncture relies on manuals as contrasted to the traditional Chinese form based on Yin and Yang energies, the symbolic 12 meridians and 365 points, and a diagnosis of ailments by the 12 different pulses. As practiced by one otologist on himself and volunteer patients, properly inserted acupuncture needles did relieve back of the neck tension headaches and, in some cases, temporomandibular joint pains. However, acupuncture did not stop a nose bleed, relieve tinnitus or ringing in the ears, or restore hearing. Not only does acupuncture not help but it is not entirely a harmless procedure to be practiced by anyone. Had the acupuncture needles been inserted at certain designated locations to the stipulated depth, the patient

might have been seriously maimed or even killed. As an example, one manual states the needle should be inserted four inches which would bring it well into the brain. Six known cases of treatment of deafness by acupuncture were traced down—none of which was successful.

On the reported statements coming from China that children in schools for the deaf are being treated by acupuncture, it was pointed out that nowhere in the traditional Chinese literature is deafness defined. This implies that in China deafness may mean anything from impacted wax in the ear canal to profound loss present at birth. Finally, both ancient and current Chinese sources on acupuncture state that most conditions present at birth or of long-standing duration do not respond to acupuncture. This strongly suggests to these researchers at least, that children born deaf or adults with a slowly progressing loss of hearing are not appropriate candidates for acupuncture. In the interest of objectivity, it should be pointed out that there is steadily growing scientific interest in acupuncture as a treatment for certain forms of hearing loss. Hopefully, this interest will result in rigorous investigations instead of unsubstantiated testimonials.

TRIPOD

Toward Real Involvement By People On Deafness In Maine By Mrs. John L. Hewes Saco, Me.

They wanted him to talk
When they put his hands
In a paper bag.

They ignored his pleading eyes
When they put his hands
In a paper bag.

They put him under glass
When they put his hands
In a paper bag.

They took his life away
When they put his hands
In a paper bag.

Now he cannot talk
Because they put his hands
In a paper bag.

Now he is alone
Because they put his hands
In a paper bag.

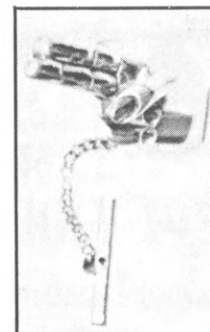
His mind is no longer bright
Because they put his hands
In a paper bag.

His spirit is broken
Because they put his hands
In a paper bag.

He may as well be dead
Because they put his hands
In a paper bag.

—Virginia P. Hewes

I've seen him and IT'S A CRIME. We all have a lot of work to do to tear up that paper bag.



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of the
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Seattle, Washington
JUNE 30 - JULY 6, 1974!**

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- Sunday:** Registration; Captioned Film (Evening); WSAD Reception and Hospitality Night for NAD Officers, Representatives and Presidents of State Associations.
- Monday:** Registration; General Assembly Workshops; Cultural Tournament; Reception for Registered Members
- Tuesday:** Registration; Council of Representatives; Workshops; Cultural Tournament
- Wednesday:** All-day Cruise to Victoria, B. C.
- Thursday:** Registration; Council of Representatives; Order of the Georges Banquet; NAD Rally Night and Miss Deaf America Finals.
- Friday:** Registration; Council of Representatives; Convention Banquet (Cocktail Hour Preceding)
- Saturday:** Council of Representatives; Grand Ball

NOTE: A program for professional people is being planned. Watch future issues for details.

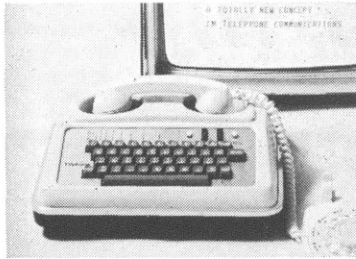
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3016 Maude Street
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. Sigmund Epstein
4629 Willet Drive
Annandale, VA 22003
Mr. Phillip Goldberg
6172 Greenwood Dr. #202
Falls Church, VA 22044

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Mr. Thomas B. Showers
1000 Longfellow Blvd.
Lakeland, Fla. 33801
Ms. Ruth J. Smith
3518 Azeale St. Apt. 102
Tampa, Fla. 33609

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Mr. W. L. Greene, Jr.
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Austell, GA 30001

ILLINOIS

Mr. Duwayne Dukes
840 S. Humphrey Ave.
Oak Park, IL 60304
Mr. Frank B. Sullivan
5701 West North Ave.
Oak Park, IL 60302

INDIANA

Mr. Gary W. Olsen
4104 N. Sherman Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46226

LOUISIANA

Mr. David W. Myers
1489 Castlebury Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70815

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. John Chaisson
41 Bishop Drive
Framingham, MA 01701
Mr. J. Thomas Rule
Rule Communications
Six Dix Terrace
Winchester, MA 01890

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Mr. James H. Gable
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Mr. David A. Mahan
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G-3426 Miller Road
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Mr. Frank Mair
30330 Whittier
Madison Heights, MI 48071

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Mr. Allan Block
Block Company
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Minneapolis, MN 55426

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Mr. John E. Swan
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Ballwin, MO 63011

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NY-NJ PTTY for the Deaf
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Fair Lawn, N.J. 07410

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Collingswood, N.J. 08108

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Exec. Director, N.I.R.E.
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DEAFNESS RESEARCH & TRAINING CENTER

Television Projects

Have you watched "Christopher Close-Up" lately? As part of its continuing efforts to make television accessible to deaf viewers, the Deafness Center is providing regular sign language interpreting on this weekly public affairs program. Carol Tipton, whose prior experience includes being Manual Communications Consultant for NBC's "Watch Your Child," appears each week to interpret the discussions of guest personalities for the benefit of deaf viewers. "Christopher Close-Up" is one of the first nationally syndicated programs to include sign language on a regular basis and is broadcast by over 220 stations in the country.

Recent guests have included Nanette Fabray, Harrison Salisbury of the **New York Times** and Joan Ganz Cooney, the creator of "Sesame Street." The program is broadcast Sunday mornings in most areas. Check your local listings for the exact time and station.

If your TV station carries the program too early in the morning, ask them to change it to a later time. Letters can be surprisingly effective.

Today Show

Ms. Tipton also interpreted a segment of the NBC **Today Show** on March 11, 1974, which featured a discussion of inner ear implants.

The segment was later expanded to a full 30 minutes for broadcast in New York City.

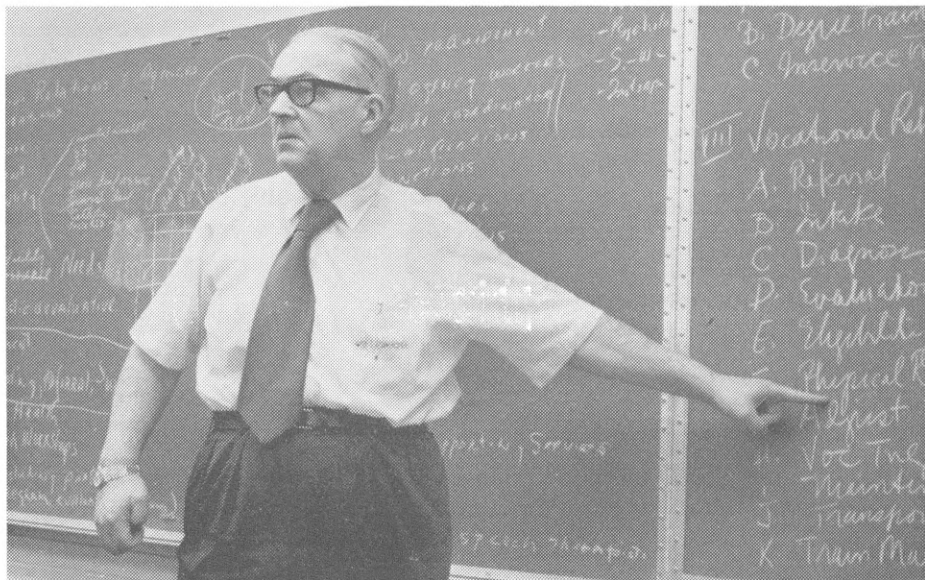
Other TV Developments

In the New York City area, the Deafness Center has been cooperating with several television stations interested in developing programs about deafness. WNET-TV's "The 51st State" produced a special Christmas feature about deaf people including interviews with Deafness Center staff, films of deaf children performing Christmas plays and a class of college students learning sign language.

New York City's CBS affiliate, WCBS, carried a segment about the Deafness Center on its local nightly news program which was later released for national broadcast. As a result of the news segment, WCBS is planning to produce a special program on deafness in the near future.

Editor's Note: Back in September 1972, we began carrying the two-page interprenews section for RID members who received THE DEAF AMERICAN as part of their dues package. We feel that the addition of interprenews has benefited our readership by providing supplemental information about an important aspect of deafness.

Beginning with this month's issue, we are pleased to carry two pages on New York University's Deafness Research & Training Center. Under direction of Dr. Jerome D. Schein, who recently received the Boyce R. Williams Award from PRWAD, the Deafness Center has in recent years been performing significant services for the deaf community. We are happy to provide this supplement for our readers.



Dr. Boyce R. Williams, the originator of the Model State Plan, points out an important aspect of vocational rehabilitation services to conference participants.

First Model State Plan For VR Accepted Nationwide

At the urging of Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Director of the Office of Deafness and Communicative Disorders, Rehabilitation Services Administration, the Deafness Center brought together a group of experts last May to develop a Model State Plan for the vocational rehabilitation of deaf clients. Sixteen professionals from state, regional and Federal governments met to prepare a comprehensive guide for vocational rehabilitation services needed by the deaf population.

The Model State Plan has been endorsed by the Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation, the National Rehabilitation Association and the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf. This is the first time that all professional groups associated with the rehabilitation of deaf people have endorsed a set of guidelines for serving the deaf population. It is their enthusiasm and support which will bring to reality the philosophy of the Model State Plan that every deaf client has a right to be provided all of the service to achieve the degree of vocational independence that reflects his native abilities.

Recommendations to achieve this goal include the establishment of an advisory council on deafness in each state, the appointment of state coordinators of services for deaf clients, special rehabilitation counselors for the deaf clients and counselor aides who can provide a communications link between deaf people and service agencies.

Special attention is given to increasing input from the deaf community to vocational rehabilitation agencies. Seminars and workshops aimed at developing leadership capability among deaf consumers are suggested, as well as regular meetings between the deaf community and rehabilitation counselors who serve deaf people.

The Model State Plan has been published as a special issue of the **Journal of Rehabilitation of the Deaf** and is available at \$3.00 per copy from PRWAD, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

On the Cable

Regional conferences sponsored or encouraged by the Deafness Center in Pennsylvania, Florida and California have led to the establishment of a cable television production cooperative for deaf viewers. At the conferences deaf community members met cable television operators from their areas and learned how to produce

their own programs. Their original programs are now being broadcast over local cable television stations. Members of the cooperative have also borrowed programs of interest to deaf viewers from outside sources. How about setting one up in your area? The Deafness Center will be glad to help. Write us.



Deafness Center staff members meet regularly with Richard Russo, Administrator of the Employee Advisory Service at First National City Bank, to discuss the programs being offered deaf employees. The Deafness Center is currently providing sign language instruction, English and typing classes and counseling services for Citibank's deaf employees. Pictured with Mr. Russo (standing) are George Johnston, Communications Specialist; Dr. Douglas Watson, Director of Service Programs; Mr. Russo; Dr. Jerome Schein, Director; Ms. Lily Corbett, Communications Specialist; and Martin Sternberg, Coordinator of the Communication Services Program.

Help For Deaf Children With Emotional Problems

Recent estimates of the prevalence rates for emotional and behavioral disorders among deaf children range from 11 to 31.2 percent. The astonishing prospect from 1 to 3 out of every 10 deaf students presenting a significant behavior problem has aroused the concern of many educators and outlined the need for trained personnel to work with these children.

With the cooperation of the New York State Education Department, Junior High School 47 for Deaf Children (New York City) and New York University's graduate program for teachers of emotionally disturbed children, the Deafness Center will hold its second intensive training program for teachers of emotionally disturbed deaf children this summer. Trainees will undergo six weeks of observation and participation in educational programs for emotionally disturbed deaf children. Tuition and stipend payments for qualified New York State teachers are being provided by the Bureau for Physically Handicapped Children, New York State Education Department. Teachers from other areas will also be welcome.

The sessions will include intensive manual communication instruction, group observation of settings which offer programs for emotionally disturbed deaf children and seminars to share, clarify and analyze

Sign Language Is For Everyone

In response to an enormous increase in requests from all kinds of people interested in learning how to communicate with deaf people, the Deafness Center's Communication Services Program is offering several different sign language courses this spring and summer. Educators, parents, counselors, deaf community members, interpreters and social workers have all signed up to improve their sign language skills.

The courses include: A week-long retreat in which participants are allowed to communicate only in sign language; a program for rehabilitation personnel emphasizing communication in a client-counselor setting; a special seminar for teachers of manual communication and interpreting and a course in "new signs" for deaf people. All of the programs are open to the general public and concentrate on individual communication needs.

The Communication Services Program, coordinated by Martin Sternberg, also offers sign language courses for deaf employees and their supervisors at First National City Bank, in New York City (See picture above).

If you are interested in learning more about the Communication Services program, write to the Deafness Center, New York University, 80 Washington Square East, New York, New York 10003.

the trainees' experiences with the children.

Interested teachers should contact Dr. Doris Naiman, Director of Training, Deafness Center, New York University, 80 Washington Square East, New York, New York, 10003, for applications and further details.

Help for Parents

In conjunction with this program, the Deafness Center has been awarded a grant from the Kugel Foundation to provide a

program for parents of emotionally disturbed deaf children at Junior High School 47. The overall objective is to help parents give their children effective support at home to reinforce what they are receiving at school. Specific goals include teaching parents to communicate more effectively with their children, assisting parents to obtain needed social services, giving parents knowledge about deafness and deaf people and helping them learn ways to handle their children in daily life situations.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Don G. Pettingill, President

George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.

N.A.D. President's Message

By Don G. Pettingill

9314 Wellington
Seabrook, Maryland 20801



The following is the message which was written for the program book of the upcoming convention of the Junior National Association of the Deaf to be held on the campus of Gallaudet College April 20-27, 1974. It is being included here because I like the impressive participation of so many schools for the deaf (42 as this is mailed). This should inspire us older leaders to "either lead; follow or get out of the way" young 'uns coming up.

Welcome, FDLA (Future Deaf Leaders of America!):

It is my understanding that the present convention has broken all participation records as far as the number of schools represented.

This is both fitting and proper!

Fitting because, with the convention on the campus of Gallaudet, you will have an opportunity to rub elbows with Gallaudet students and faculty as well as students from the nation's schools. You will exchange ideas, experiences, hopes and dreams. You will meet some of the nation's top deaf leaders. You will inspire and be inspired.

Proper because you are getting involved . . . early! I have a hang-up on two words—involvement and teamwork. If you will stop and muse over those two words you will realize they can move mountains.

This could well be a week of "training and preparation" for the time when you will assume your roles as officers, members and workers in the National Association of the Deaf. The NAD needs you!

So let's all get involved and team up . . . the young, the old, the deaf and the hearing!

* * *

This is among the things I want to talk about this month . . . involvement of our amazing new breed of young, aggressive, knowledgeable deaf leaders around the nation. I've been to a lot of Jr. NAD workshops and conventions involving youth in the past several years. It continually amazes me the way they go at things and the results they obtain. We owe much to Frank Turk, national director of the Jr. NAD and a NAD Board Member.

In the NAD Convention in Miami Beach in 1972, it was the young crowd which stirred up most of the excitement and added a touch of color to the political campaign.

The newest Board Member, Gary Olsen, director of the Youth Leadership Camp at Pengilly, Minn., is a shining example of a young leader who is ready, willing and able to put his shoulder to the NAD wheel and even if it squeals, make it move. This was proven at the recent NAD Executive Board meeting February 8-10, 1974. Elsewhere in this issue, or at least the next issue, will be printed the minutes of those meetings. Many touchy issues were finally and squarely faced, and decisions made. Some of the mandates given the NAD by the Miami Beach convention were examined and weighed and discussions held on how to begin implementing them.

The NAD needs NEW blood—in its officers—in its Board Members—in its committee members.

My many friends and I are working hard to interest a whole army of young deaf men and women to attend the Seattle Convention. I promise you, that as president, I will see to it you

are allowed equal time and privilege to the floor during the general sessions.

We are also working hard to interest the younger generation—25 to 40—to run for office. The best way to become known and respected is to throw your hat in the ring, then get in there and fight to win. Even if you don't win the first time, you learn a lot, and you become more knowledgeable in the ways of politics. This will benefit you in many ways. It will give you the self-confidence to mingle with the "old pros" and perhaps to meet and beat them on their own grounds. Why not? It will give you a much better understanding of politics in the government, and how to meet politicians and work with and for them.

It will teach you how to go about building up a "machine" which will carry you through many different kinds of political campaigns during your lifetime.

And, if by chance, you should happen to get the backing of some powerful leaders and others who will get out and campaign for you, and you should just happen to win an office, so much the better. You will gain the priceless experience of working in a group, of discussing and formulating policy at the top.

Well, what are you waiting for? Like I said, we need young, aggressive leaders with minds of their own who will get on the Board of the NAD and WORK. We need Board Members who will face issues squarely and settle them without hemming and hawing. We have a good Board now, but like I have said many times, we need to begin training and preparing FDLA (Future Deaf Leaders of America).

This also goes at the state level. I know and admire many young, dynamic state presidents. I also know many older ones, who have served many years and would just love to step down and let some younger firebrands take their place.

Somewhere along the line, it seems that we older members have given the younger ones the idea that they are to be seen, not heard. This is wrong. You should also be heard. So speak up!

Plans are now being made for a Professional Workshop concurrently with the Seattle Convention. We hope this will attract all the professional educators, rehabilitation counselors and administrators and others interested in and working with the deaf. We also hope to attract a lot of parents. My thinking is simply this: It is time the NAD shed its image of being a "mutual admiration society" and instead, begin to build a new, professional, yet humanistic identity with hearing professionals and parents. And where else can one possibly find a better "baptism-of-fire" training opportunity with a wide range of diverse deaf people than at a National Association of the Deaf Convention?

Where else can we really begin to make waves which will spread to the far corners of this nation, in fact, the world. But remember, waves have to start somewhere. Many of you have heard me give this little poem, but it is still very descriptive of what I mean:

PEBBLE

Drop a pebble in the water, just a splash and it is gone
Yet there's half a hundred ripples circling on and on and on
Spreading, spreading from the center, flowing on out to the sea
And there is NO way of knowing where the end is going to be!

Let's all start in Seattle. Let's all, young, old, deaf and hearing, go there and start those ripples, which will become waves, which will become beautiful surfs and spread . . . spread . . . spread . . . OK? OK!

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR NAD OFFICES

32nd Biennial Convention, Seattle, 1974

For President-Elect: **RALPH H. WHITE**, Houston, Texas

For Secretary-Treasurer: **EDWARD C. CARNEY**, Flint, Mich.

For Board Member, Region II: **GARY W. OLSEN**, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



February is the shortest month of the year and that is easy to believe seeing how fast it came and went. Between the weather and the numerous activities that are inherent in this particular month, the Home Office was hard put to keep on top of everything. First, we had the Executive Board in town for another Board meeting. This represented quite an accomplishment and something of which we feel we can be proud. A few years back there were no Board meetings except before and after conventions, which was not the best way to run a railroad. Then we started trying to have at least one Board meeting between conventions and now we have reached the stage where we have at least one Board meeting a year in addition to those meetings that are held before and after the conventions convene. Eventually we shall reach the stage where the NAD Executive Board shall meet at least three times a year which is the optimum number of times for boards of non-profit organizations such as ours.

This Board meeting came on the heels of an unexpected and unusual snowstorm that snarled traffic and caused hundreds of accidents. Among them to the NAD car and the Executive Secretary as well as Communicative Skills Program Director Terrence O'Rourke. It also fouled up everything in sight because on the Friday of the Board meeting, only the Executive Secretary, his secretary Nancy, Administrative Assistant Angela and Publications Division clerk Pam Gunther managed to make it to the office along with Mr. O'Rourke who managed only because he lives across the street. The lack of staff resulted in a few reports not being ready and to some extent has caused a delay in preparation of the budgets for 1974-76. These budgets are to be a major problem for preparation since the operations of the Home Office have so increased that we have 10 separate budgets or rather we have 10 separate accounting systems covering the 10 major divisions of operations. Each of these divisions will require its own budget and each budget must be fitted into the master budget which will be no small task.

IMMEDIATELY following the Board meeting, the Executive Secretary and Mr. O'Rourke left for Tucson, Arizona, and the PRWAD convention. In addition to participating in the PRWAD meeting, the NAD was involved in sharing with the PRWAD exhibit space in connection with this conference. We brought out our new display for the first time and believe that we have an attractive and easily handled setup which will now be available for all kinds of conventions. Mary Jane Rhodes of the PRWAD and Jane Wilk of NEWSSIGN 4 in San Francisco shared the duties of manning this booth. However, in the future it is expected that it will be a free-standing exhibit where people can pick up brochures describing not only NAD publications but also other services and activities of the NAD. Immediately following the PRWAD convention was the National Rehabilitation Association's Congress on Deafness Rehabilitation which was run by the NRA's Taskforce on Deafness of which the Executive Secretary is a member. The Executive Secretary also was one of the two main speakers at the opening session of the Congress, sharing honors with Dr. Boyce R. Williams. The Congress came up with numerous resolutions regarding services for the deaf and we were fortunate to have with us at the time new Acting Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation James Burress. All during the week the meeting in Tucson involved separate conferences with many different professionals and organizations and agencies. Proposals were made to the PRWAD; work done in conjunction with the Deafness Research & Training Center at New York University in connection with a number of proposals to the Federal government; discussion on increasing the number and type of materials the NAD is publishing and working on a proposal for the distribu-

tion of a general entertainment films for the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped's Media Services and Captioned Films branch.

This last is something that the NAD had wanted to enter since the Home Office moved to Washington back in 1964. At present the distribution program is operated by the Educational Media Distribution Center, but under current regulations it is being opened to bidders and the NAD will be one of those attempting to secure the contract. A successful bid would mean that we would become even more directly involved in working with Captioned Films and in providing more and better services to the deaf community in this area. We also have contracts with Media Services and Captioned Films for the evaluation of films that are selected for captioning. This contract is now in its tenth year and has been one of the more important NAD activities over the years.

Preparation of these proposals was time consuming and in the case of the distribution bid a new area for us as we had the opportunity to respond to an REP (Request For Proposal) before. We are hopeful that we have a chance to get the contract although we realize that we will be competing with a highly competent and responsible organization under Dr. Howard Quigley who has years of experience in this field.

We feel, however, that being closer to the people who use the films we are or would be able to provide better service and perhaps secure better cooperation among the account holders, since the growing number of accounts is making it difficult for subscribers to get the titles they want when they want them. In addition, our growing projector business is resulting in more and more accounts cropping up further increasing the load on the distribution center. It seems appropriate here to reiterate that NAD members are able to purchase brand new Bell and Howell Model 1552 Sound projectors for \$525 from the Home Office. These projectors currently list for \$805 and there is some question as to how long we will be able to maintain these prices. So that organizations and individuals who are contemplating purchasing projectors should do so quickly. We regret that we are unable to maintain the prices quoted and will reserve the right to change without notice. But as of now the price remains \$525 for members only.

Following the Congress on Deafness Rehabilitation came the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, of which the NAD is a member. Willis Mann of the World Congress was on hand to make a pitch to the school authorities for their cooperation and help in seeing that the schools were well represented at the 1975 meeting. Willis discussed the Congress plans to minimize the impact of two international meetings on education in 1975—the World Congress and the International Congress on Education of the Deaf which will convene in Tokyo the last part of August 1975. Working in cooperation with Gallaudet we have plans which will call for seminars of one to two weeks' duration to use up some of the time between the end of the Congress and the meeting in Japan. We have plans which would allow for a "See America First" tour across the United States in the company of deaf persons from abroad as well as teachers from Europe who were bound for Tokyo which would culminate in a chartered flight from the West Coast to Japan. Americans taking such a flight would be part of a one-way package.

The chartered plane would fly to Europe from Tokyo, not back to the United States. This procedure will allow some of the teachers from Europe, who could not or would not want to make both meetings, to fly directly to Japan on their own and join the charter on the return trip—taking the place of Americans who came from America on the chartered flight. The Americans would then return by regular plane so that all would be afforded some savings and thus some way to attend both meetings. Persons interested in this should inquire of the Home Office and as soon as details are available we will send them on.

All the action wasn't in Tucson, however, while a lot of the action was out where the men are men; back in Silver Spring we were getting over some of the problems caused by the energy crisis and finally rented the remaining 960 square feet on the entrance floor of Hallex House. This is the first time since we bought the building that all the space on the main floor was

rented. With the first floor fully rented, our building manager was hard put to get the new offices ready for March 1 occupancy but with the help of part-time workers we got under the wire. This leaves about 2000 square feet remaining on the ground level and it could very well be that by the time this sees print most of that will be gone also. Some of the space we will retain for our own use as shipping and stockroom space.

Material shortages have created incredible problems. Cost of construction materials have doubled. In one month the cost of doors for offices had increased from \$18 to \$36 and when the frames were added this came to over \$50 per set. Since we had ordered nine sets, this represented an increase of over \$225 for this item alone and with new tenants that grew to close to \$500 more than expected. But we are making do. We were also fortunate in ordering a considerable quantity of paper for our print shop and Xerox machines just a day ahead of a price increase so that we came out enough ahead on this item to offset the added cost of doors.

Because February is a short month, we only added a few more chores before calling it quits for the month. One of those was the preparation of a new publications list which should be available on request by the time you read this. It seems that there is a lot more to getting such lists ready than meets the eye and we are greatly in debt to Corporate Press. Paul Webster and

Dave Peterson, our account executives, worked patiently and painstakingly with us to get things in the shape that we needed and which would make sense not only to us but also to people who are our customers. We believe that the new list is a vast improvement over the old one. We also believe that we must look forward to continued improvement in each succeeding list as it is prepared and will welcome suggestions as to how we can make this more usable and effective. Your comments will be greatly appreciated and if you do not have a copy of the new publications list, write and we will be delighted to send you one.

Convention Committee Reports: It is that time again when it is necessary to repeat that deadlines for reports from NAD committees are due May 1 so that the Representatives can get advance copies before the meeting in Seattle. All reports should be typed and doublespaced on one side only. If any committee does not intend to make a report to the convention it would be helpful if the Home Office were so notified so that we will know what to expect. Due to the high cost of shipping, most reports will be printed in Seattle for distribution to members at the convention. We still need a complete list of Representatives. Those states which have not yet selected their Representatives are urged to do so as quickly as possible so that we will know who gets the material and can prepare listings for the program book, pre-registration, etc.

1973-1974 State Association Presidents And Seattle NAD Convention Representatives

ALABAMA: Robert M. Cunningham, President and Representative, 556 Zinnia Lane, Birmingham, Ala. 35215.

ARIZONA: Richard Hall, President, 2810 E. Exeter Street, Tucson, Arizona 85716.

ARKANSAS: Rev. Robert E. Parrish, President, 9505 Nolen Drive, Little Rock, Ark. 72209; Charles Helm, Representative, 5100 Gumsprings Road, Little Rock, Ark. 72209.

CALIFORNIA: Kyle Workman, President, 3317 West 166th Street, Torrance, Calif. 90504; Timothy Jaech, Representative, 3050 Shade Tree Lane, Riverside, Calif. 92503.

COLORADO: Mrs. Howard (Josie) Kilthau, President, 1734 West Kentucky, Denver, Colo. 80223; Ron Faucett, Representative, 94 South Washington #10, Denver, Colo. 80209.

CONNECTICUT: Walter Capik, President, 107 Bassett Street, New Britain, Conn. 06051; Richard Jimenez, Representative, 45 Maple Street, Danbury, Conn. 06810.

FLORIDA: Celia McNeilly, President and Representative, 12 N. E. 19 Court-108A, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Charles R. Stanley, Representative, 6666 Burpee Drive, South, Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGIA: Robert D. Jones, President, 7120 Grey-stone Drive, Riverdale, Ga. 30274; William Peace, Representative, 4276 English Oak Drive P-1, Atlanta, Ga. 31340.

IDAHO: Robert Jones, President, 1723 S. Atlantic Street, Boise, Idaho 82702; Representative unknown at present.

ILLINOIS: Lawrence Forestal, President, 17 West 701 Kirkland Lane, Villa Park, Ill. 60181; Al Van Nevel, Representative, 1085 Arnold Court, Des Plaines, Ill. 60016.

INDIANA: Gary W. Olsen, President and Representative, 1200 East 42nd Street, Indianapolis, Ind., 46205; Leslie Massey, Representative, 3912 North Audubon Road, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226.

IOWA: Lester Ahls, President, 1004 Cherrywood Drive, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613; Representative unknown at present.

KANSAS: Billy Nedrow, President, 2509 North 48th Terrace, Kansas City, Kas. 66104; Representative unknown at present.

KENTUCKY: Winford Simmons, President and Representative, 2102 McCloskey Avenue, Louisville, Ky. 40210; James T. Hester, Alternate Representative, 1104 Houstonville Road, Danville, Ky. 40422.

LOUISIANA: Lucius E. Walker, Sr., President, 919 Clermont Street, Baker, La., 70714; Representative to be chosen 60 days prior to NAD Convention.

MARYLAND: Leon Auerbach, President and Representative, 7112 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville, Md. 20782; Mervin Garretson, Representative, 3509 Kayson Street, Wheaton, Md. 20906; Thomas Cusaden, Alternate Representative, 308 Timberwood Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20901.

MICHIGAN: Durward C. Young, President, 3818 Quincy, Hudsonville, Mich. 49426; Representative not known at present.

MINNESOTA: Lloyd V. Moe, President and Representative, 1211 East 6th Street, Duluth, Minn. 55805; George Hanson, Representative, 504 3rd Street, S.W., Fairbault, Minn. 55021.

MISSISSIPPI: T. H. Barron, President, 315 John Avenue, Pascagoula, Miss.; Mrs. Allien Hudson, Representative, 3207 Moreland Drive, Pascagoula, Miss. 39567.

MISSOURI: Paul L. Taylor, President and Representative, 6573 Scania Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Archie D. Marshall, Representative, 3743 Palm St., St. Louis, Mo. 63107.

MONTANA: Jim Pedersen, President, Box 423, Black Eagle, Mont. 59414; Richard Eide, Representative,

4428 3rd Avenue, South, Great Falls, Mont. 59405; Edward Van Tighen, Alternate Representative, 5309 7th Avenue, Great Falls, Mont. 59401.

NEBRASKA: Delbert Erickson, President, 3819 North 100 Avenue, Omaha, Neb. 68134; E. Glen Ogier, Representative, Box 457, Wakefield, Neb. 68784.

NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDE ASSOCIATION: John F. Spellman, President, 19 Edgemere Drive, Cranston, R. I. 02905; Representative not known at present.

NEW JERSEY: Philip Moos, President, 180 Franklin Street, Blomfield, N. J. 07003; Edgar Bloom, Representative, 1430 Dunn Parkway, Mountain-side, N. J. 07092.

NEW MEXICO: Robert J. Durio, Vice President, 414 W. Mountain, Las Cruces, N. M. 88001; Representative now known at present.

NEVADA: Eugene A. Sullivan, President, 2837 E. Hickey Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nev. 89030; Representative not known at present.

NEW YORK (ESAD): Max Friedman, President and Representative, 3871 Sedgwick Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. 10463; Albert Hilbok, Representative, 43-74 166th Street, Flushing, N. Y. 11358.

NORTH CAROLINA: J. Sterling White, President, 1337 Waybridge Lane, Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103; Doris Burnette, Representative, P. O. Box 1094, Raleigh, N. C. 27602.

NORTH DAKOTA: L. Dwight Rafferty, President and Representative, 1314 Lynn Place, Devils Lake, N.D. 58301.

OHIO: Harvey Katz, President and Representative, 2779 Pease Drive, Rocky River, Ohio 44116; Ben Medlin, Representative, 1 Earhart Place, Dayton, Ohio 45420; Dorothy Vegas, Alternate Representative, 910 Nome Avenue, Akron, Ohio 44320.

OKLAHOMA: Stanley McElhane, Representative, 3133 South Boston Court, Tulsa, Okla. 74105.

OREGON: George Scheler, President and Representative, 2860 Brooks Avenue, N.E., Salem, Ore. 97303; Julian Singleton, Alternate Representative, 5654 Verda Lane, N. E., Salem, Ore. 97303.

PENNSYLVANIA: Representative to be chosen in April 1974.

SOUTH CAROLINA: J. Charlie McKinney, President and Representative, Rt. 11 East Croft Circle, Spartanburg, S. C. 29302.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Gary Meek, Representative, 1209 Woodlawn Drive, Rapid City, S. D. 57703.

TENNESSEE: Robert S. Lawson, President, 709 Barclay Drive, S. E. Knoxville, Tenn. 37920; Representative not known at present.

TEXAS: Weldon Hillis, Representative, 126 Jewitt Drive, Rowstown, Texas 78380; Carl Brininstool, Representative, 1725 Deerfield, Austin, Texas 78741.

UTAH: Representative not yet known.

VIRGINIA: Representative not known at present.

WEST VIRGINIA: Charles G. Weiner, President, 1509 Foster Place, Steubenville, Ohio 43952; Emerson Hodge, Representative, 4609 Alden Road, Rockville, Md. 20853.

WASHINGTON: John O'Brien, President, 811 137th Avenue, N. E., Foothill Terrace Apts. #201, Bellevue, Wash. 98004; Representative not known at present.

WISCONSIN: Waldo T. Cordano, President and Representative, 520 Parish Street, Delavan, Wis. 53115; Leonard Peacock, Representative, 510 Racine Street, Delavan, Wis. 53115; Father James Alby, Alternate Representative, 2133 South 86th Street, West Allis, Wis. 53227.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF: Alan Barwiolek, Alyce Slater, Albert Walla, Representatives, Student Body Government, Gal-laude College, Washington, D. C. 20002.

State Association News

Indiana: The Indiana Association of the Deaf held its 28th biennial convention at Merrillville, June 8-10, 1973. Gary Olsen elected president. Committee chairpeople: Law, Jess Smith; Auditing, Gale Walker; Welfare, Steve Miller; Necrology, Martin Miller; Membership, Robert Pickrell; IAD Sundays, Richard Nicolai; Legislative, Alice Tinsley; Communications, Keith Young; TV, Robert Kovatch; Hall of Fame, Orville Johnson; J. A. Raney Award, Winona Alter; Cultural, Irene Haddock.

The IAD sponsored the first Region II Conference, November 30 - December 2, 1973, with 44 participants from 10 of the 13 Region II states. Forum speakers at the Region II conference were Don Pettingill, Fred Schreiber, Jess Smith, Donald Irwin, Norman Brown, Sam Block, Al Pimentel and Alice Tinsley.

The IAD has accepted temporary management of the Archibald Memorial Home for the Aged Deaf near Brookston. Steve Miller is the chairman of a committee of IAD and Archibald Memorial Home people charged to seek ways to help the Home.

The IAD has loaned \$3,000 to the NAD for Halex House. Developing IAD Lecture Series with various speakers at different points in the state on Sundays which are called IAD Sundays. Sponsoring a picnic at the Archibald Memorial Home for the Aged Deaf this summer.

St. Patrick's Ball, March 16. Sign language classes for both deaf and hearing. IAD President Olsen appointed to the NAD Executive Board. Fort Wayne National Fraternal Society of the Deaf contributed \$25 to the IAD. Annual dues are \$2 per person, \$10 for an affiliate of 10 or more members.

IAD President Olsen and NAD Executive Secretary Schreiber communicated with Indiana insurance people and state police to assuage criticism of and questions about deaf drivers.

Virginia Plans Evaluation Center

The Virginia State Coordinator of Services for the Deaf, Rex Purvis, has announced that the Virginia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation will establish a Vocational Evaluation Center in Hampton for deaf persons. The center will be staffed by six professionals and four field workers including two vocational Evaluators, a social worker and a vocational rehabilitation counselor. There will be no age limits to the clients that can be served, opening the way to work with young children and their parents, long recommended by experts. The Hampton program will put Virginia in the forefront of States that have identifiable programs.

Mr. Purvis advises that Virginia has plans in progress to establish diagnostic centers for general rehabilitation throughout the state. He has been assured that those centers which will serve the metropolitan areas of the state will have at least one staff member knowledgeable about the problems of deafness and able to communicate with deaf clients.

Mr. Purvis, who came to Virginia only a short time ago, has really turned the Virginia Rehabilitation program on. Where a few years ago there was but one vocational rehabilitation counselor knowing anything about deafness, today there are dozens. The new plans and programs, it must be assumed, have been helped by the fact that Purvis serves as a Director of the Virginia Council for the Deaf.

1973 Contributions To The NAD Library

The librarian of the NAD Library wishes to announce the names of generous donors who gave books and/or back issues of the **Silent Worker** and **THE DEAF AMERICAN** in 1973. These gifts are warmly received and gratefully acknowledged. Here is the list of donors and their contributions:

James Flood of Columbus, Ohio: Gift of back issues of the old **Silent Worker** and **THE DEAF AMERICAN**.

Mrs. Elsie Funk of Bronx, N.Y.: Gift of three books belonging to her late husband, John Funk entitled: **VERSES**, by Mary Toles Peet, mother of Dr. Elizabeth Peet, late dean emeritus of women at Gallaudet College, the Fanwood Press, 1903; **THE DEAF MUTE HOWLS**, by Albert Ballin, Los Angeles, Grafton Pub. Co., c1930; **REPRESENTATIVE DEAF PERSONS of the United States of America**. Ed. by James E. Gallaher. Chicago, James E. Gallaher, Pub., c1898.

Alexander Fleischman, Greenbelt, Md.: Gift of books entitled: **REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 42nd MEETING OF THE CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF**, Michigan School for the Deaf, Flint, June 21-25, 1965; **RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER #17 PROGRESS REPORT #4**, March 1, 1969-February 28, 1970 (2 copies); **REHABILITATION ACT OF 1972: Hearings before the Subcommittee on the Handi-**

capped of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U. S. Senate, 92nd Congress, 2nd session on H.R. 8395, parts 1 and 2; **REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON EDUCATION OF THE DEAF** and of the 41st MEETING OF THE CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF, Gallaudet College, June 22-28, 1963 (2 copies); **EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE HANDICAPPED: Hearings before the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the Handicapped of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd session on investigation of the adequacy of Federal and other resources for the Education and Training of the Handicapped, part 1, hearings held in Washington, D. C., June 6, 8-9, 14-15, 20-22, 1966.**

The librarian also wishes to acknowledge with many thanks various pamphlets, articles and miscellaneous materials donated by government agencies, several organizations such as Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, Professional Workers with the Adult Deaf, et al., and anonymous individual donors.

These donors are not only enriching the NAD Library but they are also contributing to the enrichment of NAD members and increasing knowledge of, for, by and about the deaf!—Edith A. Kleberg.



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interprenews

Contributed Monthly by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

P.O. Box 1339, Washington, D.C. 20013

Jane Beale, Editor

RID EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carl J. Kirchner, President

Celia Warshawsky, Vice President

John S. Shipman, Secretary

Lucile N. Olson, Treasurer

Kenneth Huff, Member-at-Large

Ralph Neesam, Member-at-Large

Edna P. Adler, Member-at-Large

COSD Forum

Edna Adler, Consultant, Office of Deafness and Communicative Disorders (HEW) and member of the RID Board, will represent us at the VIIth Annual Forum of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf. We hope many RID members will be able to attend the Forum, April 7-10, 1974, in Denver.

Beating High Mailing Costs

The RID has secured a permit for bulk mailing, which allows us to mail letters to RID members at a reduced rate. Often this type of mail is handled by the Post Office more slowly than first class mail, and it is not forwardable. If you fail to receive a copy of a letter that other members in your area receive, please notify the RID office.

Of Interest

FRID (Florida) and the St. Petersburg Association of the Deaf demonstrated TTY's and showed the film "Police and the Deaf/Better Relations" at the Senior Citizens Health Fair on January 21, 1974. Their booth was one of 50 demonstrating medical and health care services available in St. Petersburg. Interpreters accompanied deaf guests as they visited the various booths.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Agency for the Deaf (Allentown) has arranged with the American Red Cross (Bethlehem Chapter) to provide free hearing screening tests to help find preschool and elementary school hearing impaired children. Another noteworthy activity was the production of a half-hour television special "A Breakthrough in the World of Silence" aired on WHYY (Philadelphia) and WLVT (Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton area). The Agency also conducts sign classes and a prenatal care course for deaf couples at Allentown Hospital.

Minutes Of RID Board Meeting Delavan, Wisconsin January 3-5, 1974

The meeting was called to order at 1:25 p.m. Thursday, January 3.

Members present: Carl Kirchner, Celia

Warshawsky, John Shipman, Lucile Olson, Ralph Neesam, Kenneth Huff, Edna Adler; also present Jane Beale, administrative assistant.

Incorporation, Legal Matters

Celia Warshawsky moved to adopt the bylaws as printed in the 1973 **Directory of Members**. Seconded by John Shipman. Passed.

Ralph Neesam made a motion to have the incorporation seal made with the RID emblem, if this is allowed; and if this is not allowed legally, to accept the state designed seal. Ken Huff seconded. Passed. Election of directors was explained by Carl Kirchner. Election must be conducted each year.

Advantages of incorporation as a non-profit organization were outlined. They are: legal protection for the Board of Directors and local officers and members. In the event of a lawsuit, suit is brought against the organization rather than against an individual. Tax exemption allows fund raising and acceptance of foundations support and grants.

Edna Adler made a motion to name Jerome Mandel as RID legal counsel on an "as needed" basis. Ken Huff seconded. No decision was made.

Jerome Mandel has suggested that the RID hire a certified public accountant.

Carl wrote out answers to questions from the Internal Revenue Service required for tax exemption. The information and copies of publications, certificates and membership cards will be delivered to IRS no later than January 10, 1974.

RID Office and Financial

Jane presented financial figures, including a breakdown of income in 1973 and projected income in 1974.

The Board authorized a salary increase of 5% for the administrative assistant to begin January 1, 1974. In July, the Board will look into a further increase. The RID office will continue to employ clerical help one day per week.

Possibilities of getting more volunteer help in the RID office were discussed.

The administrative assistant will keep minutes of Board meetings.

Judge Joseph Pernick is in the process

of writing a proposal for a grant for work at Wayne State University on legal interpreting. He may be able to subcontract the RID to develop materials for legal interpreting, evaluation of interpreters in the legal setting and a legal signs workshop. It was suggested that any national workshop should have representatives from each RID chapter.

The Board discussed possibilities for contracts to the RID and other sources for funding.

Publications

The Board authorized reprinting the following pamphlets:

Information for Attorneys and Judges	20,000
Information for Law Enforcement Workers	20,000
Information for Doctors	10-15,000
Information for Teachers	5-10,000
Interpreters and Interpreting (new)	10,000

Pamphlets will sell for 5c each (except "Interpreters and Interpreting" which is free), with a 25% discount to chapters and members. The discount also applies to selected other RID publications. No discount will be given for plates, pins, other non-publications and non-RID publications unless a chapter orders a large number. A 1% interest charge per month will be charged for publication orders if not paid within 30 days.

Printing of a publication list/order form was discussed. Prices for publications suggested by Jane were accepted, except that a postage and handling charge for **Interpreting for Deaf People** of 60c per copy was added. Celia suggested separate headings for "brochures" and longer publications. Approximately 5,000 publication lists will be printed; Edna Adler requested 500 copies of the publication list for Social and Rehabilitation Service.

The RID general brochure will be rewritten. If space permits a condensed RID application form will be included in this brochure. A supply of the new brochures will be given to the NAD, PRWAD, IAPD and SRS.

The Board has agreed to handle the sale of chapter publications and list them on the RID publication list.

Evaluation

The Board discussed evaluation of persons who are not members in good standing. Evaluation forms will not be processed until the person is a member in good standing.

The evaluation fee percentage ratio (70% for the chapter and 30% for the national RID) will remain in effect for 1974.

It appears that some evaluators do not fully understand how to score a candidate. Therefore, it was suggested that "tips on scoring" be included in letters to evaluation team chairpersons and members.

The evaluation process was discussed in an effort to hasten notification of results to candidates.

Questions from the Washington State chapter about penalty fees for evaluation cancellations and "no shows" were discussed. The Board feels that this is a chapter rather than a national RID matter, as is setting a minimum number of candidates for an evaluation.

The national office will resume sending summaries of certification results (listing of certificates and interpreters receiving each) to evaluation chairpersons. Candidates who failed to meet certification requirements will not be listed.

The Board does not feel that the RID can help chapters pay travel expenses of visiting certified interpreters so that chapters can set up evaluation teams. Chapters wishing to set up teams will be encouraged to send a representative to Seattle where he/she can be evaluated.

Membership and Information for Members

Recognition of charter members was discussed. It was decided that "charter member" will be stamped on the membership cards and that charter members will be listed in the next directory on a separate page or inside the cover.

The category of "honorary membership" was discussed. The Board will draw up guidelines for "life memberships" for interpreters and "honorary memberships" (for persons who are not interpreters).

The committee to receive nominations for and select recipients of "life memberships" and "honorary memberships" is Winfield McChord (Ky.), chairperson; Eldon Shipman (Mo.); Bert Poss (Mich.); Ed Corbett (La.); and Bertha Kondrotis (Colo.). Jane will contact each member to see if he/she is willing to serve.

The Board authorized ordering one interpreter award. The committee to receive nominations for the outstanding interpreter award and to select the recipient is Jim Stangarone (N.Y.), chairperson; Carol Pace (D.C.); Tom Dillon (N.M.); Betty Lawson (Tenn.); and Fannie Lang (Pa.). Jane will contact each member to see if he/she is willing to serve.

The Board discussed the possibility of raising RID dues and eliminating the initiation fee effective July 1, 1974. This would be done only after members are notified by mail of the possibility of an increase. A vote would be taken at the convention. Dues reminders could be sent out in July for payment of dues in August.

The Board discussed the possibility of

charging chapters an annual dues for affiliation with the national RID. No decision was made.

The new RID membership cards and certificate cards will be mailed to all members in good standing with a letter to members in February. Ralph volunteered to prepare the general membership cards. Jane is to send him a computer list of members and the membership cards.

Further guidelines for interpreters concerning ethics was discussed. It was suggested that *Interprenews* could include a question/answer section on ethics.

RID Convention, Other Conferences, Workshops

The RID will pay travel expenses of all Board members and the administrative assistant to the Workshop/Convention in Seattle, June 26-30, if the treasury allows. The RID has pledged to cover \$1,000.00 expenses incurred by the Washington State RID for the convention if chapter fundraising activities cannot cover them. Celia and Ralph drafted a letter to chapters urging them to send a delegate to the convention and requesting suggestions for agenda for the business meeting. A letter to RID members about the convention will be sent in May. Proceedings of the 2nd Convention (Long Beach, August 1972) will be printed; each participant at that convention will receive one free copy. A supply of proceedings will be available for sale.

Carl will represent the RID at the PRWAD conference in Tucson, February 15-17. He will also attend the meetings concerning the model state VR plan.

The Board decided not to try to conduct a workshop for interpreters with the National Theatre of the Deaf, summer 1974. Carl will write to David Hays concerning this decision.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m., Saturday, January 5, 1974.

Respectfully submitted,
Ms. Jane Beale
Administrative Assistant

Condensed Version of the Minutes Of the IAPD, PRWAD & RID Board Representatives O'Hare International Tower Chicago, Illinois January 5-6, 1974

I. Background Information:

A. There is a feeling by some that there are too many organizations duplicating basic services in their service to the deaf. Therefore, an effort should be made by some organizations to get together and lessen such duplications for a variety of reasons.

B. In 1970, the PRWAD organization approached the RID to discuss the possibility of getting together. At the First RID Convention in Delavan, Wis., a vote of the membership was taken regarding the PRWAD-RID merger and it was unanimously voted down by the members present.

C. Various people were involved in subsequent discussions regarding the PRWAD-RID "merger," and the topic was again brought before the membership attending the Second RID Convention/Workshop in Long Beach, Calif., 1972. The feeling of the group in attendance was again one of disinterest in the concept. No official vote was taken at this time.

D. In November, the president of the RID received word that the PRWAD was interested in establishing an interpreters' section in the PRWAD organization. The RID president contacted the president of the PRWAD to see if dialogue between the two leaders could commence in order to look at the situation again. Both men agreed to meet in Blythe, Calif., on November 30 and December 1, 1973.

E. Dr. Lawrence Stewart and Mr. Carl J. Kirchner met Friday evening and Saturday morning discussing the goals and purposes of their organizations and common needs of both. It was agreed by the two that no decisions could be made by the presidents and that three representatives from each

board should sit down and look at the situation and make recommendations for a better working relationship. Both men agreed that they should be one of the three representing their group since they were in on the initial discussions.

It was also suggested that an invitation be extended to the IAPD and the COSD organizations since they may also be interested in discussing common concerns and needs.

II. Summary of the Meeting: The PRWAD is very interested in getting people who serve the deaf together to share information in order to assure the success of deaf people. The board of PRWAD has even considered a name change for their organization in order to convey their broad interests. PRWAD feels that there are too many organizations and is willing to completely dissolve and reorganize in order to get people who work with the deaf together. PRWAD is not really able to support a structure that would perpetuate the existence of independent organizations paralleling each other. The board members present at the Chicago meeting agreed to investigating the recommendation of the group.

The RID is not interested in pursuing any course of action that would bring about a merger or its loss of identity. The RID members voted in 1970 not to consider such a proposal and reaffirmed it through discussions at the 1972 Convention/Workshop. The RID Board continues to feel that it must maintain optimum visibility in order to bring about quality interpreting services in America. The RID Board feels that its impact will be lessened through any kind of reorganization. The board members present at the Chicago meeting felt that they could support and be involved in a federation type structure, which would bring various organizations together yet maintain their individuality.

The IAPD is interested in working closely with all organizations serving the deaf. Joining with other organizations in a federation concept will assist in the pooling of resources, sharing information and the lessening of overhead costs common to each organization. The board members were not interested in any kind of a merger. They felt that the IAPD had to maintain its independence because of its uniqueness as a parent organization. The members of the board present were very interested in pursuing an association type structure which would maintain its organizational independence but share in cost effective services common to all.

III. Recommendations:

A. The representatives of the three organizations listed above wish to consider joining in an association (if feasible) for purposes of:

1. Business management
2. Political influence
3. Information dissemination

B. One executive secretary would serve in the above capacity for all three groups.

C. May involve the pooling of secretarial staff.

D. May involve shared costs of providing office and administrative staff.

E. Art Norris will be notified of the concept and try to determine feasibility. He will have to communicate with the other two groups, find out their needs and expenses, how it could be set up. Prepare a report and distribute to representatives of the three groups prior to the Tucson conference.

F. Representatives of all three boards will plan to meet on February 10 or 11 to act on Art's recommendation.

G. If the PRWAD Board accepts a plan, may wish to present it to the membership at the conference for consideration.

Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc.

Financial Report, January 31, 1974

Savings Account—Deposits and Withdrawals January 1974

New members initiation fees and dues	\$ 195.00
Dues renewals	163.00
Pamphlets, pins, misc.	6.64
Interpreting for Deaf People	29.50
Directories	3,009.00
Plates	115.50
Total	\$ 3,518.64

Balance December 31, 1973	\$ 7,778.60
Deposit—sent January 16	3,266.50
sent January 31	252.14

	\$11,297.24
Withdrawal January 31	-1,500.00

Balance \$ 9,797.24

Checking Account

Balance January 31, 1974	\$ 617.29
Withdrawal from savings to be deposited	1,500.00
	\$ 2,117.29

Total assets, January 31, 1974

Savings Account	\$ 9,797.24
Checking Account	2,117.29
Benson Fund	361.13
NAD Loan	10,000.00
	\$22,275.66

Office Expenses, January 1974

Salaries and benefits	
Pay periods ending 1-18 and 2-1	\$ 915.62
Postage	134.30
Bulk rate permit fee	45.00
Phone	18.06
Travel	217.54
Supplies	47.70
Deaf American	114.00
Total	\$ 1,492.22

The Amazing \$277,252.89 And The Tour

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

7530 Hampton Avenue #303

West Hollywood, Calif. 90046

We presume you know each of our Malmo athletes was responsible for raising \$2,000 apiece to cover such expenses for all of our 143 athletes and 40 officials going to Sweden.

Our trials are held one year before the Games because we need a year to raise money. We get no favors, or national supporters. It's our responsibility. In the past, we sought financial assistance from the United States Olympic Committee, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and Federal agencies. They just pat us on the back and tell us we're doing a fine job, but they give us no money. Most national teams that competed in the recent World Games for the Deaf at Malmo, Sweden, were financed by their respective Olympic Committees. Our team is supported by hometowns, parents, friends and schools of its own athletes through fund raising drives. **Ironically each competing deaf athlete pays dues to the AAU.**

Now we would like to refer to a highly successful fund campaign which we conducted in preparation for the 1973 Games in Malmo. For that campaign we had the support of the hometown newspapers which enlisted the help of several civic organizations such as Kiwanis clubs, Lion Clubs, the Rotary clubs, Optimist clubs and several other groups throughout the United States. Also the Chambers of Commerce and the Junior Chambers of Commerce.

The results were amazing—a record total of \$277,252.89 was raised by our combined efforts, as shown by the following summary:

MEN'S TRACK AND FIELD (Goal: \$88,000.00)

Washington	\$2,093.69
Bond	2,000.00
Klaus	2,160.64
Bowman	1,535.78
Foster	2,403.86
Mals	1,493.59
Greenstone	2,000.00
Howard	2,043.62
Hall	2,000.00
Sutton	2,093.69
Landrus	2,000.00
Dunlavey	2,418.00
Dial	2,000.00
Holmes	2,000.00
Huston	2,716.68
Green	2,055.00
Scheffel	1,300.00
Samuels	2,320.52
Henes	2,000.00
Strakaluse	2,000.00
Och	2,281.02
Gorrell	1,297.50
Berrigan	2,000.00
Poplar	2,000.00
Spiecker	2,088.90
Healy	2,000.00
Jones	2,033.00
Heffley	2,195.97
Dean	2,000.00
Buckman	1,072.00
DeCosta	2,000.00
Kent	2,015.30
Newberry	2,000.00
Klimaszewski	2,000.00
Blatto	2,000.00
Carrus	2,000.00
McCalley	2,000.00
Lamothe	2,000.00
Blakely	1,596.56
Dunham	2,772.48
Thompson	665.00
McMahon	2,000.00
Backofen	2,626.00
Hunter	2,000.00

\$87,238.80

WOMEN'S TRACK AND FIELD (Goal: \$38,000.00)

Barker	\$2,000.00
Fowler	2,000.00
Rosemon	2,000.00
Henry	2,000.00
Bennett	2,220.00
Pohl	1,789.00
Olney	2,211.17
Scurluck	2,000.00
Stephens	1,668.00
Hudson	2,000.00
Pivornas	2,000.00
Castrejon	1,437.32
Reifel	2,000.00
Jones	2,000.00
McLennon	1,506.91
Lange	2,000.00
Zimmer	2,158.16
Poythress	2,000.00
Simms	915.27

\$35,905.83

WRESTLING (Goal: \$28,000.00)

Thompson	\$2,250.32
Gonzales	1,358.58
Gough	1,575.82
Rivera	2,000.00
Willigan	60.00
Marinez	\$2,093.69
Stuart	2,050.00
Callaghan	2,000.00
Johnson	150.00
Balfe	1,633.59
Reid	2,000.00
Von Feldt	2,093.69
Herdreich	2,050.00
Schwarz	2,093.69
Wrestling Fund	983.32

\$24,392.70

SHOOTING (Goal: \$6,000.00)

Chen	\$ 515.00
Randolph	2,000.00
Weiderhold	

\$2,515.00

MEN'S SWIMMING (Goal: \$20,000.00)

Rice	\$2,710.53
Lewis	2,000.00
Sellers	2,025.00
Walla	2,002.00
Dardick	2,000.00
Clarkson	2,000.00
Arsham	2,195.00
Hill	2,000.00
Rusiecki	2,134.00
Trumble	2,287.31

\$21,353.84

WOMEN'S SWIMMING (Goal: \$18,000.00)

Hoffle	\$2,100.00
Muszynski	1,318.75
Russo	2,000.00
Ballard	2,000.00
Tufts	2,000.00
Johns	2,053.52
Bridges	2,000.00
Tally	2,231.53
Sallade	2,000.00

\$17,703.80

BASKETBALL (Goal: \$22,000.00)

Lyons	\$2,000.00
Olson	1,099.73
Olson	1,099.73
Harrison	1,738.00
Fuechtmann	1,162.23
Johnson	1,162.23
Vance	1,162.24
Niemi	2,015.00
Carr	2,000.00
Thorpe	2,017.00
Reineck	911.90
Basketball Fund	3,249.67

\$19,617.73

MEN'S VOLLEYBALL (Goal: \$22,000.00)

Bounos	\$2,000.00
Galapin	2,000.00
Maldonado	2,000.00
Narikawa	2,000.00
Yuen	2,000.00
Koma	2,000.00
Murashige	2,550.00
Randolph	1,925.00
Bobby	1,517.93
Boren	2,000.00
Marsh	2,000.00

\$21,992.93



A VERY PLEASANT SETTING—Jerry Jordan presides at the Congress of the CISS which was held in the lovely old City Hall of Malmo. This meeting marked the departure of three important men whose services did much to bring the CISS to its present position of eminence. They were KAZIMIERZ WLOSTOWSKY of Poland, ROGER LONNOY of Belgium and DRAGO VUKOTIC of Yugoslavia. To fill these vacancies and a third vacancy caused by the death of F. M. TENDEN of Norway, the congress elected three new members on the executive committee, K. Diehl of Poland, G. Miclea of Romania and B. Petani of Yugoslavia. Also C. E. Martola of Finland was elevated to the second vice president position left vacant by Vukotic's departure. Another important change took place when Osvald Dahlgren of Sweden resigned as secretary-treasurer. To replace him the executive committee chose KNUD SONDERGAARD of Denmark. Miclea, a new member of the CISS Executive Committee, will also be chairman of the next World Summer Games for the Deaf to be held in Bucharest in 1977. ART KRUGER and JIM BARRACK represented the United States at this meeting.



JULIE NIXON EISENHOWER visited the Gallaudet College campus to bring greetings to the USA squad on the eve of their departure for Malmö, Sweden. She wished them success in the World Games and then greeted each athlete in a reception line. Here Julie seems surprised that Phil Clarkson, a swimming participant from Pasadena, Calif., "spoke" to her. Looking admirably is Bob Devereaux, one of two official interpreters of the USA team. (He's athletic director of the Washington State School for the Deaf.)

WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL (Goal: \$24,000.00)

Cooper	2,000.00
Jones	2,381.10
McArthur	2,359.05
Ridenour	2,000.00
Ridenour	2,000.00
Tucker	2,251.00
Ingenthron	1,953.80
Edington	2,000.00
Weigand	2,000.00
Lange	2,000.00
Mason	1,332.00
Kessler	770.00
	\$23,046.95

TENNIS (Goal: \$12,000.00)

Stevenson	2,000.00
Poe	2,000.00
Baim	500.00
Rocque	2,000.00
Konoski	2,000.00
Warren	1,546.27
	\$10,046.27

TABLE TENNIS (Goal: \$4,000.00)

Dunai	2,211.00
Weitze	2,000.00
	\$4,211.00

OTHER FUNDS

Gallaudet Fund	\$ 768.90
North Carolina Fund	724.41
Riverside Fund	843.00
California Fund	183.00
General Fund	428.60
Interest	3,062.21
	\$5,010.12

TOTAL OF ALL FUNDS

Men's Track and Field	\$ 87,238.80
Women's Track and Field	35,905.83
Men's Swimming	21,353.84
Women's Swimming	17,703.80
Basketball	19,617.73
Wrestling	24,392.70
Cycling	4,217.92
Shooting	2,515.00
Men's Volleyball	21,992.93
Women's Volleyball	23,046.95
Tennis	10,046.27
Table Tennis	4,211.00
Other Funds	5,010.12
	\$277,252.89

Of the \$277,252.89, the largest individual sums were gathered by the Colorado School for the Deaf, \$10,468.45. The school had a tremendous response, especially from the people in Colorado Springs. Part of the money was raised by McDonald's Hamburger stands whereby they donated the entire proceeds from three mornings from the sale of their Egg McMuffin breakfasts. Another sizable donation came from the Colorado Springs Quarterback Club and a third sizable amount came from radio and television station KRDO. They played two benefit basketball games. One game was against the men from the school and the second against the Bunnies from the Denver Playboy Club. The second game raised over \$2,000.

The Florida School for the Deaf was able to raise \$8,000 for four athletes from the school. On April 7, 1973, the St. Augustine Jaycees staged a successful Walk for Youth, which netted over \$3,000 for the FSD World Games for the Deaf Fund.

Other sizable individual sums were gathered from the following schools for the deaf: California School for the Deaf at Riverside, \$6,600; Texas School for the Deaf, \$10,000; California School for the Deaf at Berkeley, \$4,100; Kansas School for the Deaf, \$4,000; New York School for the Deaf, \$4,000; Washington School for the Deaf, \$4,000; Rhode Island School for the Deaf, \$6,000, and St. Mary's School for the Deaf, Buffalo, N.Y., \$4,500.

The most amazing thing about the whole

fund raising thing was that drive for Don Lyons, 27, a super 6-6 basketball player and then a postgraduate student at California State University, Northridge. Through the efforts of Ken Patton, assistant basketball coach at Northridge, Don Lyons was on TV (NBC Channel 4) one Monday evening two times, 6 p.m. and 11 p.m., and also the following Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, asking for \$2,000 to get him to Malmö. **The response was terrific as he got total donations of \$5,435.50.** The overage of Don Lyons was allocated to three other USA selectees who are undergraduate students at CSUN. A former deaf prep All-American at the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley, Don played collegiate basketball at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, and he was a junior college All-American at Contra Costa College before going to Nevada. He made the USA Malmö cage team when he led all scorers in a three-game series averaging 41 points a game at the Dallas AAAD meet and set a new tournament record for three games with 124 points.

Billy Thompson, a wrestling participant from Forest City, N. C., got \$2,250.32 in just 24 hours. The key figure in the program of raising \$2,000 to send Billy to Sweden was one Beauregard Love. Beau is a disc jockey at radio station WBBO in Forest City. He donated his time and talents to the efforts for Billy by doing a 24-hour marathon to raise the needed money to send Billy to the World Games.

Several newspapers all over the country did not mind giving publicity to a worthy cause, WGD Fund Drive, but they did not want the responsibility of taking in contributions. **BUT** there were several other newspapers that accepted donations in behalf of our USA selectees such as the Knoxville News-Sentinel, the Community Advocate of Cerritos, Calif., and the Eastern Arizona Courier of Safford, Ariz.

And still more amazing were the Nancy Jones Benefit Golf Tournament at River View Golf Course in Santa Ana, Calif., on June 15, 1973, which enabled Nancy Jones, a volleyball participant, to hit the \$2,381.10 mark, the Lilly Endowment, Inc., of Indianapolis, Ind., which donated \$6,000 for three USA athletes from the Indiana School for the Deaf, and the Kiwanis Club of the CAL-Nev-Ha District which contributed a total of \$6,000.

It is always dangerous to single out individuals for special mention in connection with voluntary services as others are invariably overlooked. However, we would like to thank the **Greater New York Support of World Games for the Deaf Committee** for the splendid results of the Greater New York drive. The committee was made up of Walter M. Schulman, chairman; Ruth Stern, treasurer; Lucy Lewis, secretary; Hertha Myers, Frank Bowe, Alyce Hand, Joseph Hines, Benedict Olawski, Frances Olawski and the late Richard "Red" Myers, as they raised a total of \$8,358.58.

In conclusion we wish to express our personal thanks and appreciation to all of those who produced such excellent re-



CAPITOL DRINKS TO HOWIE GORRELL'S CAUSE—A couple of hundred people who work on Capitol Hill stopped on their way home Tuesday, April 17, 1973, to drink some wine and munch some cheese on behalf of Howie Gorrell, a javelin participant at the Malmö Games. Howie, 28, is an assistant statistician with the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee in Washington, D.C. He's a graduate of Fairview High School in Dayton, Ohio, and Ohio University.

The congressmen and their staff members who filed into the spacious House Education and Labor Committee hearing room to sip wine and nibble cheese all put some money in the pot to help pay Howie's way to Sweden. As a result of this party, Howie was able to hit the \$2,281.02 mark.

Pictured above at the party, left to right: Rep. Charles W. Whalen, Jr. (R-Ohio), Howie Gorrell, House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) and Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio).

Brown was chairman of the Howie Fund Committee and Whalen was treasurer. The fund-raising committee listed eight other congressmen as members, including Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.), a former pro football quarterback for the Buffalo Bills, Rep. Robert Mathias (R-Calif.), who won the decathlon in the 1948 and 1952 Olympics, Senator Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and Rep. Ralph Metcalfe, a former Olympic Gold medalist in the 400-meter relay at the 1936 Berlin Games.

The cheese was donated by the Fisher Cheese Co. of Wapakoneta, Ohio. Rep. Kemp got the wine from the Taylor Company in upstate New York. The crackers were compliments of Nabisco and the plastic cups for sipping came from the National Airlines. And Congress hasn't asked for rent for use of its hearing room. Howie, who was born deaf, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gorrell of Dayton, Ohio. He played football and was on the track team at Fairview High and on the lacrosse team at Ohio University where he earned a physical education degree. He was assistant physical director at the Marion "Y" in 1969 when he was offered a job as an intern on Whalen's staff and he has been in Washington since. Howie got a diploma for placing fourth in the javelin at the Malmö Games. Four years ago at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, he took fifth place.

sults. We all have a right to be proud of our achievement over the past four years. Remember, we raised **\$277,252.89.**

* * *

"We see the Games as being an important part of the overall education of young people. Participation in the Games enables young people to learn about the world of competition, about themselves and about other places."

The above quote was written by Dr. Edward C. Merrill, Jr., president of Galaudet College in his letter to us last year or two.

No wonder the USA kids learned a lot when they took in a memorable two-week tour of the Scandinavian countries, Scotland and England after the Malmö Games.

They now know that Scandinavia is a general designation for those three northern countries of Europe—Sweden, Denmark and Norway. They learned from the guides who accompanied the USA delegation in "Red," "Yellow," "Green" and "Blue" buses that the inhabitants of those three countries were known for centuries simply as the Northmen. One of the oldest peoples of the world, they emerge from the mist of long sunless winters into the pages of the Roman historian Tacitus, proud and strong, and never Latinized.

From 800 to 1050 A.D., in what history calls the Viking Period, they issued from their bays and swept down as plunderers on the coastal settlements of Europe, killing, pillaging and colonizing. In

their swift ships these Vikings became the scourge of Christendom. No place was safe from them. They pounced upon the fertile fields of northern France. They invaded England, Ireland, Scotland and the Faroe, Orkney and Shetland Islands. They penetrated as far south as Sicily and eastward into Russia as far as Kiev.

These shaggy, horn-helmeted Vikings were pagans at this period. They had their own explanations of the dark and violent world in which they lived, their own gods and mythology, immortalized in the Eddas and Sagas of the north, more recently in the music dramas of Wagner.

And no wonder that the sight of those swift, maneuverable Viking ships, narrow in the beam, pointed at prow and stern, struck terror in the hearts of Christians.

But it would be a mistake to overemphasize this ferocity, so vividly described by the naturally hostile non-Scandinavian chroniclers of the tenth and eleventh centuries, to the exclusion of the virtues of the Northmen. The very nature of their small open boats made for a rough and easy democracy. The Viking chief was not an autocratic tyrant, but simply the leader of equals, and **this is still characteristic of the Scandinavians' attitude toward their rulers.** It was Viking courage and self-reliance that led to the discovery of Iceland and Greenland. According to Icelandic sagas, it was in a Viking ship that Leif Ericson and a crew of thirty-five reached the coast of North America 500 years before Columbus. And these intre-

pid Northmen often showed a capacity for peaceful organization as in Normandy, named after them, which in the eleventh century became the most disciplined and best-governed province of France. By this time the Northmen had been largely Christianized, the process having begun in earnest about 912 with the Viking chief Rollo, who, baptized as Robert, became the first Duke of Normandy, vassal of Charles the Simple, King of France.

If an ancient Viking could return to his homeland today, he might well believe that the era of peace, justice and happiness which had been predicted by the Norns or Fates had come to pass. Where the brawls of tribal rivalry once reddened the land, he could see his descendants at peaceful work and play in three independent, progressive kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, closely associated for the common good.

Now Jim Barrack, tour director, and we will relate about our unforgettable two-week tour. . . .

On Sunday, July 29, 1973, the USA-WGD contingent of well over 170 athletes, officials, relatives and friends departed from our "dorm hotel" in Malmö at 10:00 a.m. and boarded four buses, made a steamer crossing to Copenhagen and arrived at our Hotel Minerva where we remained for two nights. After checking into our rooms, we had an afternoon lunch at a swanky restaurant near the Tivoli Gardens, and the happy group boarded canal boats for a tour of the canals where we passed the stock exchange, the shipyards, the Langelinie Promenade and many other interesting buildings, especially churches. After boarding our respective buses, we made a tour of the city visiting the city's landmarks, the Little Mermaid, St. Alban's Church, Gefion Fountain, the King's residence Amalienborg Palace, the Royal Theatre, Rosenborg Castle and the Botanical Gardens. The tired and excited group enjoyed a late dinner at the same swanky restaurant. Upon arising on Monday, the 30th, and after a hearty breakfast of rolls, cheeses, eggs and coffee, **we sojourned on an all-day bus tour to Odense, birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen.** On the way, we visited the Danish Pantheon Roskilde Cathedral, crossed the Great Belt by ferry to the island of Funen. After visiting the museum in the house where Hans Andersen was born, we had a little time for shopping and enjoyed a nice lunch in a beautiful spacious tent near the Egeskov Castle. We returned to Copenhagen for a late dinner. In the evening, many converged on the Tivoli Gardens.

Now we see the Danes know how to entertain themselves and their visitors. Theirs is the only capital with an amusement park smack in its center, and it is one of the most beautiful in the world: the famous Tivoli Gardens. Tivoli was laid out about a hundred years ago on the site of Copenhagen's ancient fortifications. The old moat became a lake, the bulwarks, avenues of shady trees. The park features a Pantomime Theatre where Harlequin, Columbine and Pierrot delight modern



PICTURE TO REMEMBER—Leo Bond III of St. Paul, Minn., pooped out after his great victory over Bert Pollakowski of East Germany at the tape for a new World Deaf record in the 400-meter finals in 47.5. He is third from left. Lifting Leo are Tom Henes of Riverside, Calif., (left) and E. John Hunter, Jr. of Idaho Falls, Idaho. Admiring him is Gary Washington (with white hat) of Denver, Colo. All were medal winners. (Photo by Arthur R. Tomlinson).

audiences with the ageless antics of the Commedia dell'Arte. Other attractions include free symphony concerts in a beautiful new concert hall, open-air acrobatics and high wire shows; dancing and dining in a variety of restaurants. At the Dansetten, an open air dance pavilion, jitterbugging and the cha cha cha seem tame by comparison with the vigorous Scandinavian folk dances with which they alternate. In another corner of the gardens is the fun fair, replete with a crazy house, comic mirrors, miniature trains, wheels of fortune, and more rides and games of chance than you can think of. We were charmed by the Tivoli Guard, a juvenile replica of the King's guard at the royal palace. All the boys are under seventeen. In their bright red uniforms they march through the gardens several times a day to the stirring of music of their own military band. We learned through our guide that competition for admission to the ranks is very keen, and these impeccable comic opera soldiers comport themselves in a military manner which professional regiments would find hard to match. When evening falls over Tivoli Gardens, the colored lanterns glow softly among the trees, the fountain becomes a silver, flood-lit geyser and the sound of music mingles in the air with the rustle of trees and the splashing of water. Suddenly at midnight the first rocket bursts with its flaming trajectory across the sky. The fireworks have started. After our trip to Tivoli, we were not surprised to learn that several million visitors a year pass through its gates. No wonder many said they will return to these wonderful gardens, to go boating on Tivoli's lake and stroll down its lovely tree-lined paths.

We surely learned a lot about Denmark. It is the smallest of the Scandinavian kingdoms. The country is composed of the peninsula of Jutland and many islands. The largest of these is Zealand on which

is Copenhagen, which with a population of more than a million people is the biggest—and the gayest—of the Scandinavian capitals. Unlike Norway and Sweden, Denmark has no mountains. It is a low-lying land, averaging only 98 feet above sea level, so low that some parts of Jutland have to be protected, Dutch fashion, by dikes. Most of the coast gleams with glistening dunes of white sand bound by lyme grass to hold it fast against the encroaching sea.

The mere sight of "Andersen's Fairy Tales" on our bookshelf is enough to conjure up visions of the Little Mermaid, dreaming of her prince; the Little Toy Soldier, as real as any boy guard in Tivoli; the Ugly Duckling who became a swan. We took the book from the shelf and read about the yellow wheat, the green oats and the golden hay stacked up in the green fields where the stork goes about on its red legs. Beyond the fertile fields and meadows, but in plain view of the swineherd and the cowherd, there is sure to be a magic wood and a castle shining through the trees. This is Denmark today just as Hans Christian Andersen described it once upon a time. In his deathless stories, he is Denmark's greatest contribution to world literature.

And there are more pigs than people in Denmark, and the farmers have made such a science of raising them that tender, rosy-pink Danish hams inspire the praises of gourmets all over the world. No wonder about this as we have been eating Danish hams every week.

On our way to Odense in our bus our guide spoke a lot about an unusual school system of Denmark. She said this efficiency and intelligence characterize a selective educational system, uniquely Danish, which utilizes education for the national good. Since 1814, the education of all children from seven to fourteen has

been compulsory, so there is absolutely no illiteracy.

But the children are not all exposed to exactly the same curriculum irrespective of their talents and potentialities. At the age of ten, after three years in primary school, each pupil takes a test. The results of this test determine whether the child should remain in the primary school or proceed to the intermediary school (roughly the equivalent of junior high school in USA). After graduation from intermediary school, there are three possibilities: a one-year Real Class, which qualifies the student for certain civil service jobs or pursuit of professional courses; a three-year Gymnasium, which qualifies him or her for entrance to a university or science college; practical vocational training for a trade or job.

As a result of this selective system, the huge high schools common in USA are unknown in Denmark. Most schools have less than 500 pupils. Classes are kept small by law.

On leaving the Gymnasium, whose curriculum corresponds to that of the senior year American high school plus two years of college, the student does not go to college. The four-year undergraduate college, so popular in USA, does not exist. Instead the student enters the university and begins studies in his chosen professional field. University students have a freedom unknown in the United States. Nobody cares whether or not they attend

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classes or where or how they finish their studies; it is up to each individual student. There are no tuition fees. Education from elementary school through the university is FREE.

On Tuesday, July 31, we departed for a two-day Coastal Scandinavia bus tour heading up to Oslo. At Elsinore, off the northeastern coast, we visited the impressive castle, famous from Shakespeare's "Hamlet," before boarding the ferry for Sweden—just 20 minutes away. We stopped for home-cooked lunch in Bastad, a lovely summer resort on the Swedish west coast. We then enjoyed walking through the seven gardens at Norrviken Park, magnificently situated on a slope towards the sea. We had an unusual coffee break consisting of any drink, pastry and ice cream at the restaurant Societetshuset in Varberg, situated down by the water next to the old fortress of Varberg, guard in the entrance to the city's harbor. At our hotels Opalen and Rubinen in Gothenburg, we had a late dinner; then many toured the city and some went to the Liseberg Amusement park to enjoy the evening.

On the morning of August 1, after breakfast, we made a bus sightseeing tour of Gothenburg, then headed north to the islands dotting Sweden's western coastline. We were brought across bridges and along miles of cliffs lining the coast, and we made a short stop at one of the many typical Swedish fishing villages

along the route, where we enjoyed viewing thousands of codfish drying on wooden racks in the sun. Lunch was served en route, and at Vitlycke, we explored rock-carvings dating from the Stone Age, depicting prehistoric man. After crossing a deep canyon via the Svinesund Bridge, we entered Norway and enjoyed another coffee-break at Fredrikstad in the fortified old town, now an artist's colony. Arriving at Oslo at sundown, we checked into our hotel, the Panorama Summer Hotel, where we had another late dinner. After dinner, many ventured to the city on their own and enjoyed their evening sightseeing many interesting parts of the city such as visiting the spot where the Norwegians executed the notorious collaborator, Major Vidkun Quisling, whose name has entered all the civilized languages of the West, with the possible exception of German, as a synonym for traitor; the controversial sculpture of Gustav Vigeland in Frogner Park: 150 immense groups of sculpture, depicting mankind's rise from barbarism to a civilized state.

On Thursday, August 2 after a hearty breakfast, we departed from our hotel by bus to the rail station in Oslo at 9:30 a.m. We boarded our three reserved cars by 10:30 a.m. and departed immediately for the most unique train ride we ever experienced, crossing Europe's largest mountain plateau. The trip lasted 10 hours and covered 300 miles. The Bergen Railway folder states as follows: Highest point—

Tauevatn 4,266 feet above sea level, Longest Tunnel at Ulriken which is 5 miles, Number of Tunnels: approximately 200. The line was started on December 1, 1909. At Finse our train stopped there for an hour to allow us ample time for sightseeing, picture taking of the beautiful mountain scenery, to view the Hardanger Glacier, as well as the crystal clear lake within walking distance. Our "troll train" arrived at Bergen a little after 7 p.m. and we were transferred to our hotel, the Fantoft Summer Hotel up in the mountains, near a lake where many of our athletes took a swim after a hearty dinner. On the morning of August 3, we boarded our buses for a brief sightseeing tour of Bergen, then a quick hour's shopping spree where many purchases were made before boarding the steamer "Jupiter" which departed at noon.

After having seen much of Norway, we came to realize that the country is rich in water, but poor in land. The land poverty that drove the Vikings to seek greener fields abroad is still characteristic of the country. Seven-tenths of Norway is bare rock, glaciers and imposing mountains. One-quarter of it is covered by spruce, pine and fir in deep forests. Only three percent of the land can be tilled. But the crowning achievement of Norway's economy is its merchant fleet. Half of the ships were sunk during World War II, but the Norwegians are not the heirs of the Vikings for nothing. They immediately



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IN LONDON—The "Blue" and "Yellow" groups gathered to pose before a London's landmark, the Houses of Parliament. The lofty clock tower soars 336 feet above the Thames embankment. Its booming voice, the 13½ ton bell "Big Ben," is carried around the world by radio. This photo appeared on the Piccadilly Press.

set about rebuilding, with the result that over 2,000 ships now fly the red and white flag with the blue cross, familiar in every harbor of the world. Norway's merchant navy is the third largest commercial fleet in the world, following closely in the wake of the United States and Britain. On a per capita basis, it is the biggest anywhere. It is largely a fleet away from home; 80 percent of the ships never dock in a native port. The shipping lines fly their sailors home every two or three years for furlough.

Also we learned that the average Norwegian loves sports and the joys of outdoor life, so easily accessible even to residents of large cities. After the long winter there is a mass evacuation from the towns for the Easter skiing holidays. In vast areas, skiing is the most efficient means of locomotion, and it is not surprising that it should be the national sport, and almost certainly a Norwegian invention. **As soon as babies can toddle they are given a pair of skis, and they soon take to jumping, racing, cross country touring.** The mountains are perfect for downhill and slalom racing. The ski season lasts from December through April, and the easy democracy of life is nowhere more apparent than in the many resorts where good accommodations are available

at government-controlled prices of less than \$5 a day, while comfortable tourist huts can be rented for less than \$2.

Enthusiasm for the national sport can be measured at the Holmenkollen meet outside of Oslo where spectacular jumping attracts the world best skiers and more than 100,000 spectators every year. Skiers like the triple world champion Stein Eriksen, are national idols, and it seems entirely natural to the Norwegians that they should have captured fifteen Olympic medals and most of the world's ski championships in the last thirty years. **This is true with the deaf Norwegians who have taken more medals than any other country since the first World Winter Games for the Deaf were started in 1949.**

Speed and figure skating also attract a tremendous public in Norway. It was here that Sonja Henie learned the fabulous technique which won her three Olympic and ten consecutive world championships.

The most popular team sport in Norway is soccer, which is followed with intense interest by capacity crowds. Track and field competition give the modern Viking a chance to show what he can do in individual performance. And the extensive seacoast and fjords, warmed by the Gulf Stream, are ideal for swimming, rowing, sailing, and the whole gamut of summer sports. **No wonder the deaf Norwegians had three gold medalists at the recent Malmö Games—Wennerstrom in the javelin, Garberg in the hammer throw, and Hoyvik in 100 and 400-meter freestyle swimming.**

Physical training is a definite part of the elementary education, which is free and compulsory for all children between seven and fourteen. In the excellent public schools the famed welfare benefits of Scandinavia already apply. Dental and medical care are provided free of charge. In most cases books are free. And in many municipalities free meals are furnished, including the celebrated "Oslo Break-

fast," which unlike the meager continental offering of coffee and a roll, consists of eggs, fish and cheese.

And we were much impressed with the rich carvings on the wooden stave churches and the Viking ships which reveal a technical skill and imaginative sense of decoration still to be found in the fine and applied arts of Norway. Hand-weaving and embroidery and intricate filigreed silverwork reflect these talents today. They are especially evident in the beautiful knitted *lusekofte* sweaters with their silver buttons and handsome, colorful designs. **We bought two sweaters when we were in Bergen.**

Twentieth century Norwegian explorers who have captured the admiration of their country and the world include Roald Amundsen, first to reach the South Pole and first to fly over the North Pole, and Thor Heyerdahl, who became world famous in 1946 when, with four fellow Norwegians and a Swede, he crossed the Pacific from Peru to Polynesia on the balsa raft, *Kon-Tiki*, in an attempt to prove to the world that the inhabitants of the Polynesian Islands originally came from South America. The *Kon-Tiki* is exhibited by the Norwegians in Oslo today with as much pride as Amundsen's polar ship, *Fram*, and the ninth-century Viking ships unearthed from ancient burial mounds. **For Kon-Tiki proves that the fearless pioneering spirit of the Vikings is still very much alive in modern Norway.**

On board the *Jupiter*, everyone had a ball—enjoying the delicious meals, a lunch in the afternoon and a sumptuous dinner in the evening. Many of the athletes danced to live music and enjoyed the bubbling bar on board, as well as strolling around the decks of the spacious steamer. The ship was anchored at Stavanger which is Norway's fourth city and the fish-canning capital of Europe, and from the steamer we could see the town which has many old streets and houses side by side with the most modern factories. This town was founded in the eighth century

Many became seasick in the early morning of Saturday, August 4, when the *Jupiter* apparently went through a violent storm from 4 a.m. until 7 a.m. at which we experienced a heavy thudding and rolling of the boat. By breakfast time around 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., the waves had calmed a little, with a slight pitch now and then. The *Jupiter* docked at Newcastle Quay noon time where we disembarked and went through Customs for our entrance into northern England and Scotland.

This fortress built by Nature for herself

**Against infection and the hand of war,
This happy breed of men, this little world,**

**This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands,
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England.**

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Thus, in only eight lines, the master craftsman of the English language encompasses his homeland. No one, before or since, has done it so well, nor in so few beautifully chosen words.

That is to say, no one has so aptly described the England of his times. In this air-age, the "silver sea" no longer serves so completely "in the office of a wall or as a moat defensive to a house." England nevertheless manages to remain a land set somewhat apart, a sea-girt realm cherishing her rich heritage and mindful of customs and traditions that have been handed down for hundreds of years.

When we were in Europe five times, we visited only London before going home. This time we saw much of the "little world" of which Shakespeare wrote before our last destination at London, and we enjoyed every minute of our five-day sojourn in Scotland and England. After having a fine lunch at a motor hotel in Newcastle, the chief city of northeastern England which has long been famous for the sarcasm "to carry coals to Newcastle," a tribute to its principal industry, the export of coal, we boarded buses for our journey up north to Scotland, and while reaching the border, we spotted **Hadrian's Wall**, snaking over the hilltops and wild, lonely moorland of the Scottish border country. It is the most imposing remnant of the Roman occupation of Britain. Compared to the Great Wall of China, it seems more like a stone fence than a fortification. Still it is unquestionably a marvelous job of masonry, 73 miles long, about 20 feet high and 8 feet thick. Built by Roman legions between 120 and 208 A.D., the wall was an outpost of empire, and was intended to hold the Scots and Picts in check. Today, however, it no longer indicates the English-Scottish border, being entirely in England.

We arrived at **Edinburgh** in time for our dinner at our respective hotels, the King James Hotel and the Post House Hotel. After dinner we took in the sights of this historic city. The view from Prince Street, across the misty gardens and the deep ravine of a railroad crossing, to the Old Town on the ridge beyond, with its jumbled tenements raking the skyline and Edinburgh Castle jutting from its basalt rock, is as dramatic as the first sight of the New York skyscrapers from incoming liner. Prince Street, often called the handsomest street in Scotland, is not all that beautiful in detail. Architecturally, it is quite an ordinary shopping street, except that it has shops on one side only, with opposite side open to the view of the Castle (on the left side). Also on the left is the ornate sham-Gothic spire which is the 200-foot monument erected last century to the memory of famous poet-novelist Sir Walter Scott. Among the curiosities of Edinburgh is the famous flower clock in Prince Street Gardens. It is not merely ornamental—it keeps accurate time. **In the evening we visited the club for the deaf which is only a few blocks from the King James Hotel.** While there we discussed Scotland's having its

own national drink. Exactly what gives Scotch its flavor is a mystery. Many countries have tried to reproduce it, but even the ingenious Japs have failed. One idea is that the peculiar Scotchness of Scotch comes from the soft water of the country's red granite streams, and another is that the characteristic smoky bouquet has something to do with the peat used in drying the malt. **No wonder Scotch is our favorite drink.** And we also discussed Mary Queen of Scots. No wonder the melodramatic story of doomed, beautiful and fascinating Mary Stuart has inspired hundreds of books, poems and plays. In character the Scots are nearer to the French than to the English. That "auld alliance" with France, dating back to the days when England was the common enemy of the two countries, means that there is still a strong link between French and Scots. Most obvious similarity is their carefulness about money. Scottish meanness, in the sense of stinginess, is on a par with the Texas brag; the Scots spread jokes about it, presumably for the sake of publicity. The Scots may be canny about their brawbees (halfpennies), but nobody can maintain that their hospitality is ungenerous. We drank beer and whiskey aplenty. And the deaf then said that more than five million people live in Scotland. But the "other Scottish nation"—the Scots scattered around the world—claim to number four times that. The two big celebration dates on the Scottish calendar, Burns Night and St. Andrew's Day, bring Scotsmen together in the remotest corners of the globe to "tak' a cup o' kindness for auld lang syne." For Scots have the highest emigration rate of any country in Europe. No matter how long they have been away, they keep their accents together with such devotion to their homeland that cynics demand to know why they ever left it. Robert Louis Stevenson expressed the longings of the exiled Scot in the poem "Blow the wind today," which he wrote from the South Seas. The "Lost Scots," however, became very successful all over the world. One of Ameri-

ca's most famous Scots was the steel millionaire Andrew Carnegie, who was brought to Pittsburgh by his family just over a century ago, became a bobbin boy in a cotton mill and made his fortune in steel.

On Sunday, August 5, we enjoyed an all-day excursion by motorcoaches through the **Trossachs**, a raggedly picturesque region of narrow rocky defiles clothed in purple heather spilling over the hills like wine and the scarlet berries of the rowan (mountain ash) splashing their color on the landscape, to Stirling with its famous castle standing on its 420-foot high rock, guarding the approaches to the Highlands. We continued through the broad valley and along Lake Katrine, scene of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," to the tidy little town of Callander for lunch and shopping (we bought a sweater and two blankets). In the afternoon we traveled the road north from Callander leading through splendid Highland scenery to the head of the lovely Loch Lomond, largest lake in Britain (24 miles long), whose "bonny banks" are world famous. **The song "The bonnie, bonnie banks of Loch Lomond," with the line "Ye'll tak' the high road and I'll tak' the low road," recalls the parting of two Jacobite soldiers who were captured fighting for Prince Charlie in the 1745 rebellion, and taken to England. One was being freed to return home to Scotland by the "high road"; the other was condemned to die, and would come back in the spirit by the "low road" from his grave.** We crossed the Forth Bridge and through the rich farmland to Edinburgh.

On Monday, August 6, we motored south from Edinburgh, and while motoring we noted that sheep are part of the landscape in Scotland. There are more than seven million of them. The Scottish shepherd is keen-eyed, shrewd and kindly and holds his traditional crook. It was interesting to watch him round up the flock with his collie: it is a demonstration of perfect coordination between man and dog. **Our guide said some of Scotland's farmers are descended from a long line of ancestors**

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who have run sheep on the same hills for hundreds of years. And the landscape also is dotted with lonely crofters' cottages, built of rough stone with roofs of thatch, and having just two rooms, the Scottish "but and ben," on one floor. The crofter is a small-holding farmer. In some areas he and his family weave hand-loomed tweeds from the wool of his sheep, or knit sweaters for sale to elegant shops in New York, Paris and London. After having driven through the beautiful Dumfries in Scotland and Carlisle in England and lunch en route, we arrived at Windermere where our group was lodged at five hotels. After a late dinner, many made a sightseeing tour of the quaint country resort at this nearby lake Windermere, and many others browsed in the open shops of the town. England's shoreline is justly famous, but she has another beauty spot that has challenged some of her greatest poets. Known as the "Lake District," it combines the attractions of 16 not-too-large lakes with the majesty of several ranges of not-too-high mountains. Over all there is a sense of security and peace.

After another marvelous breakfast, we departed Windermere on Tuesday, August 7, and our buses took us through the Lake District and made a stop at Liverpool where we had lunch at the Tiffany's. **For students of commerce and shipping, Liverpool's harbor and docks offer a postgraduate course.** Because far more freight than passenger ships dock here, it is not realized that Liverpool is England's second port. The dock area covers 600 acres. It was heavily bombed during World War II, but Liverpool again is England's gateway for much of the heavy raw materials shipped by Canada, the United States and the West Indies. Liverpool was the pioneer

port of large-scale English emigration to America. We saw Liverpool's new cathedral, Britain's largest, which was begun in 1904 and may be finished by 2000. Bombs fell all around it during World War II, but the Lady Chapel was the only part severely damaged. We then stopped overnight at the ancient Roman city of **Chester** where our group was lodged at the Grosvenor Hotel, the Queen Hotel and the Curzon Hotel, all within the city limits of Chester. Overshadowed by nearby Liverpool, Chester attracts visitors eager to see Roman ruins and other relics of the time when it was the base of operations for the Roman conquest of all northern England. The Romans called it *Castra Devana* and sailed their galleys right up the River Dee to the city walls. Chester has been a walled city ever since, and **we were able to see all of the city when we walked around the top of the wall**, dated from the 14th century. Another distinctive feature is the picturesque **"The Rows"**—arcaded galleries, on two levels, in the heart of Chester's shopping district.

After breakfast on Wednesday, August 8, our buses took us to the "Shakespeare country" where we viewed the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre along the Avon at Stratford. It presents a somewhat discordant note architecturally, but it is perfect for Shakespearean drama. Our guide said that practically every performance, from April until October, is a sell-out. In Stratford it was so crowded that we could not get out of our buses. We literally followed in the bard's footsteps on the buses along the path through the meadows to Slottery, where the poet courted Anne Hathaway in a flower-embowered, thatched-roofed cottage that looks almost too dreamlike to be real. After lunch some-

where in the country, our buses headed for London where we bypassed Oxford in favor of an earlier arrival in London. We arrived in London just before sundown and checked into our rooms at the spacious Hotel Tavistock.

"London is a man's town There's power in the air"

Naturally the USA kids were excited about London where they spent two delightful days. Not only power, but a feeling of immensity, and vast distances, and unlike the soaring audacity of New York's skyscrapers, London's impact is of limitless horizontal dimensions, of spreading labyrinths of streets, houses, well-equipped shops, little parks punctuated with church spires, and long rows of smoking chimney pots. There are really **two Londons**—the great metropolitan area that includes the county of London, and a square mile patch near the center, the original Roman *Londinium*, which is known as The City.

Today The City is the banking and commercial center of the nation. Here, too, are the leading newspaper and press association offices, massive St. Paul's Cathedral, Old Bailey (known as the Central Criminal Court), the Tower of London, the Tower Bridge, "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" (more formally the Bank of England, which issues all paper money). **To the USA athletes, however, The City's prime objective was the Tower of London**, whose White Tower dates back to William the Conqueror. Although this grim fortress was intended to keep quarrelsome elements among the city's merchants and traders in line, it served also to protect them from enemy ships coming up the river. As a result, much of London's early development was west, or upriver, from the Tower. The long, troubled, and often bloody history of the various state prisoners who were enforced guests of this gloomy old pile would fill a book in itself. Today the Tower is no longer a prison, but it earns its keep as a safe repository for Britain's dazzling crown jewels between coronations and other high state occasions.

An alternative title for the Houses of Parliament is the Palace of Westminster. This impressive building, containing the House of Lords and the House of Commons, may be described as the heart of the Commonwealth. **Its most famous symbol is a lofty clocktower, whose largest bell, not the clock, bears the nickname "Big Ben."** In nearby Westminster Abbey, England's kings and queens since William the Conqueror (except Edward V and Edward VIII) have been crowned. Within its walls many of them are buried, together with England's Unknown Warrior and famous poets and statesmen. Along the broad thoroughfare that runs from Westminster to Trafalgar Square, known as Whitehall, are the Home Office, the Treasury, the War Office, the Admiralty, the Foreign Office and other important buildings. Nearby is No. 10 Downing

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Rev. Joe L. Buckner, pastor and interpreter
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DEAF PROGRAM RECEIVES TTY—The Indianapolis Council of the Telephone Pioneers, represented by Frank C. Oblinger (center), presented the Mental Health Association in Indiana (MHA) with a TTY on November 12, 1973. Mrs. Robert Batton, president of the Indiana Kappa Kappa Sorority, which arranged to finance MHA's telephone costs for one year, represents her group at the ceremony. George A. Houk (right), MHA program advisor, interprets for TV stations covering the event as Thomas J. Weakley (seated), MHA program director for services to the mentally ill deaf, demonstrates TTY operation.

Street, unpretentious residence of England's Prime Minister.

The official home of the Queen in London is Buckingham Palace, and here, when the Queen is in residence, the Guard Mounting Ceremony takes place in the forecourt. The British slow match still is the most impressive thing military men have devised. When the Queen is not in residence in London, the colorful Guard Mounting Ceremony takes place at St. James' Palace, the official residence of the court.

While Trafalgar Square and nearby Charing Cross may be considered the hub or center of modern London, to the average Englishman Piccadilly Circus is "the crossroads of the world." It is the heart of the theatrical and restaurant district, and derives its name from the pickadils, or ornamental collars, worn by smart young men-about-London in the 17th century.

Friday, August 10, was an anxious day for all of us with the lobby of the Hotel Tavistock packed with early-risers with luggage all ready to board our buses after breakfast. By 11 a.m. we departed for Heathrow Airport and had a leisurely wait in the Customs lounge, browsing throughout the Duty-Free shops and making last-minute purchases. By 2 p.m. we boarded our chartered 707 PanAm jet and it took off around 2:30 p.m. On board we were supplied with untold amounts of soft drinks, cocktails and sumptuous meals, not to mention a relaxing movie titled "1776," a musical film. Many simply enjoyed themselves napping, as well as chatting and bidding fond farewells. After an eight-hour flight, our plane touched down at Dulles Airport at 6 p.m. and a thunderous "Hurrah" echoed through the plane with all of us clapping hands and yelling "Safety home." After a brief customs inspection of luggage, all athletes and officials scattered to their respective airlines for their last-leg flights home. **Those who failed to make their home-**

flight connections were lodged overnight by PanAm airlines who saw to it that they boarded their flights home the next day.

Now we will close our Malmo Story by quoting from a letter received from Regina Russo of White Plains, N. Y., as follows:

"I really enjoyed seeing many different things, people, places, games, and everywhere in the five countries last summer. I really learned a lot. I want to say Thank You very much for selecting me on the US Team."

Our hats are off to the Held Travel Bureau in Chicago for planning such a memorable tour and our hearty thanks go to Hank White of St. Augustine, Fla., Bob Devereaux of Vancouver, Wash., Ron Mitchell of Faribault, Minn., Aletha Emerick of Riverside, Cal., Lou Pennella of Buffalo, N. Y., Jim Cooney of Providence, R. I., and Dick Caswell of Silver Spring, Md., for a job well done as our interpreters on the tour. **Ah, the memories linger on . . . the mountains of potatoes we consumed, ha . . .**

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P. O. Box 683, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
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**WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**

37th and Tilden Sts., Brentwood, Md.
Sunday Services at 2:00 p.m.
Captioned Movies every first Sunday
at 3:15 p.m.
Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

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657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning
worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,
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Children's weekday religious education classes
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Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

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Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513

Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.

WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)

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Scott and Mynster Streets
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Duane King, Minister
Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,
Iowa 51501

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612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
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Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary
727 Palani Avenue, Apt. #6
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

**HAWAIIAN PARADISE CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**
**HAWAIIAN ATHLETIC CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**
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Linda Lambrecht, secretary

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Thurs., Fri. Sat., Sun., holidays
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Anthony F. Sansone, vice president
Aaron Hurwit, secretary
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Elmer F. Long, Grand Master
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Manhattan Beach, Calif. 90267
TTY 213-379-5973
Ray F. Stallo, Grand Secretary
22816 Miriam Way
Colton, Calif. 92324 TTY 714-783-1597

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Charles A. Campbell, secretary
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GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 2
(San Francisco Area)
Stated Communication 1st Friday
of the month.
Alvin R. Brother, Secretary
1845 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, Calif. 94306

WICHITA LODGE NO. 3
Stated Communication 1st Saturday
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Wyatt W. Weaver, Secretary
1106 Dallas, Wichita, Kans. 67217

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(Chicago Area)
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday
of the month.
James E. Cartier, Secretary
180 Boulder Hill Pass, Aurora, Ill. 60583

T. H. GALLAUDET LODGE NO. 5
(Washington, D. C. Area)
Stated Communication 3rd Wednesday
of the month.
J. Raymond Baker, Secretary
5732 North Kings Highway
Alexandria, Va. 22303

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alexander Fleischman, President
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770

Kenneth Rothschild, Secy.-Treas.
25 Wagon Wheel Rd., R.D. #1
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601

* * *

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90046

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c/o New York Society of the Deaf
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Ben Pollack, Secy.,
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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19115

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